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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 265 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	10,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		8,092
27th ,, 1925	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,103
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,402
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

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First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £86
Second ..	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4 445
7th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,694	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA..	6, 684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
10th Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiswar.
12th ,,	BARPETA ..	Buereh vi. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa
14th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Buereh via Karachi.
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiswar.

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Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	1st Nov.	15th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kame-yama	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yama moto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S Shibutami	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

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Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	.....	29,17,500
Reserve Fund	.....	23,50,000

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D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

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Bezhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
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Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
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Sold Everywhere,
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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
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It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost 8 Rupee
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Atank Nigrab Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
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A 22060

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A 21062

WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK for a senior firm of Solicitors. Apply, stating experience, Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R21088

WANTED for the India Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd., a CHIEF AGENT for the province of C. P. and Berar. Candidates must be fairly educated, of good connections and possessing good experience Life Insurance organisation and canvassing. Good prospects for a really deserving man. Apply at once to THE SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 21032

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C R331

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C R335

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K 21099

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K R338

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Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
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YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate predictions for any six questions, Re. 1. 1 year reading, Re. 1. 5 years, Rs. 2. Whole life, Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valananur (S. A. Dt.).
R320

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N

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R R317

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—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

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1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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FINAL NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "DARA"

THE above steamer has completed discharge on the 6th instant. Consignees of the cargo ex. the above steamer are hereby informed that the same is lying at No. 10 shed Victoria Docks and that no servey will be held after 9 a.m. on the 14th instant and that any of the said cargo remaining in the shed after that day will be warehoused at Consignees' risk and expense, which please note.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
The Mogul Line.

16, Bank Street, Bombay.
21079

WANTED.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English Apply sharp with testimonials stating minimum salary expected, age, experience, caste etc. A Madrasi preferred.

DIVAN, BARIA STATE..

The Secretariat.
Devgad Baria.
1st November, 1924.
21058

WANTED.

SECOND HAND Concrete Mixing Machine and also one Stone Crusher. Particulars and price may be quoted to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated 5th November.
22010

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to making arrangements for the celebration of the Centenary of the above institution, an informal meeting of all the past students of the institution will be held in the CENTRAL HALL OF THE SCHOOL BUILDING on TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

P. S. KATTI,
Principal.
Elphinstone High School,
Bombay, 6th November, 1924. 21096

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 10, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay.
R306

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES SECONDHAND.

A large number of secondhand Ericson Magneto Telephones for disposal; tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each. Apply:—BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., Telephone Buildings, Bombay.
20789

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Bank for the half year ending 30th September, 1924, at 7 per cent. That is, at Re. 1/12 per each old share, and at Re. 1/6, Re. 1 and Re. -/8/- per each new share allotted before 1st April, 1st June and 1st August, respectively. This will be payable, on and after MONDAY, the 1st December, 1924, to the Registered Shareholders of the above Bank, whose names appear in the Bank's register on 16th November, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
V. L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 10th November, 1924.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 17th November to 29th November, 1924, both days inclusive.
22005

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Showroom and Offices have been REMOVED to
QUEEN'S MANSIONS,
44, Bastion Road, Fort,
(Behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.)
CLUBWALLA & CO.
R332

FOR SALE.

AT JAM MILLS near Lalbaugh, Messrs. Tweedale and Smalley's Make, Twist Ring Frames of the year 1897, 292 Spindles, 5" Lift, 2 7/8" gauge. For seeing them in working order and for other particulars buyers should apply to the Agents at the Co's. office, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
R337

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN STEELS LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.

WILL SELL by Public Auction in the Exchange Commercial Sale Room No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1924.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Official Liquidator (Bombay), the following:—

MACHINERY, PLANT, STORES, ETC.,
Viz:—

2 by 3½ ton and 1 by ½ ton HEROULT ELECTRIC FURNACES with SPARES, ELECTRODES, INGOT MOULDS.
2 by 5 ton Bottom pouring Steel Ladles, A DOLOMITE or Coke Breaker.
LATHES:—Consisting of Putman 11", Deam Smith and Grace 6½", Selson 8", Hendey 7", Pratt and Whitney 5½".
GRINDERS AND MILLERS. By Brown and Sharp, Churchill, Heald, Cincinati Tool Co.
A Churchill Radial Sensative Drilling Machine, A Planing Machine by Whitcomb Blaisdel, A Churchill Acetylene Generator, A Lead Tempering Furnace by Richmond, a Slotting Machine, an Aerated Water Machine, A 5 ton FODEN WAGON.
A large quantity of Osborn's double mushet high speed Steel, Spring Steel, Titanic Cast Steel.
86 M. S. Joists 12" by 5".
and
MISCELLANEOUS STORES comprising "Kisol" non-conducting Composition, Transformer Oil, Enamel Bath Tubs, etc.

N.B.—The above can be seen on presentation of an inspection letter (obtainable from the Auctioneers) at Panchra, (Ondul Sainthia Branch) E. I. Railway, whence delivery must be taken.

DETAILS OF THE MACHINERY, PLANTS, ETC., can be had from the Official Liquidator, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on any day during office hours.
22000.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED, will be held on the 13th day of December, 1924, at 2-30 in the afternoon at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator should be disposed of.

Dated the 10th day of November, 1924.
HIRALAL KURSONDAS,
Liquidator.
21097

THE JAYA SHANKER MILLS BARSI LIMITED.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Kirana Bazar, Barsi Town on 20th November, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To receive and adopt the Director's report and audited Balance Sheet including statement of Income and Expenditure for the period ending 30-9-1924.
(2) To appoint two of the Directors in place of them who retire by rotation under Articles of Association but offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ZADBUKE, PARDESHI AND CO.,
Agents.

Barsi Town.
Dated 5-11-24.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5-11-24 to 30-11-24 both days inclusive.
22012

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT KURLA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHIVJI POONJA KOTHARI has contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 110, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kurla in the Registration District of Bombay (Suburban) and Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 3389 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Old Survey No. 207, Pot No. 3 revised Survey No. 258 Pot No. 2 and 3, Entry Nos. 2244-2245 and revised entry No. 2696 Nonagricultural No. 127 and New Mill Ward No. 351 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Khot of Kurla, on or towards the West by the land of Rehamtulla Allabux, on or towards the North partly by the land of Pascar Rodrigues Gomes and partly by the land of Mahomed Abdul Hussein and on or towards the South by the land of Lala Mahomed Hossein.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1924.
PANDIA AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22002

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWAN GOVIND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western Side of Dhaboo Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2703, New No. 9709, Old Survey No. 1045, New Survey No. 1439, and Cadastral Survey No. 4254, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6918 and formerly Street No. 173 and now Street No. 72-74 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Dhaboo Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' Passage, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that the property of Adamji Amirbhoy and on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that the property of Ibrahim Abdullabhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1924.
AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22044

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT KOLBHATWARI PRINCESS STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the right of occupying the Plots for a term of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—A very valuable building plot known as Plot No. 4, Kolbhatwadi Estate, abuts on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet area 567 sq. yards.

LOT. NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot 5, abutting on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A similar plot, known as Plot No. 7, frontage 60 feet, Princess Street, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A very valuable corner plot. An unique building site known as Plot No. 8, at the junction of Girgaum Road and Princess Street, frontage on Girgaum Road, 85 feet, on Princess Street 67 feet, area 612 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 17, abuts on 40 feet, new Road, frontage 69 feet, area 423 sq. yards

LOT NO. 6.—A similar building site known as Plot No. 18, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 7.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 19, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

For further particulars, plan of the plots, conditions of sale, etc., apply to the Board's Estate Agent or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 869 PEARLS.

By the order of Mr. Amulakh Khubchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. F. Bharucha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One bunch of 211 Pearls weighing about 62 Ratis.
658 Pearls weighing about 155 Ratis.
N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their above address where the furniture has been arranged for sale by public auction comprising dining table, chairs, almirahs, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, drawing room, sets of sofas and chairs, chesterfield sets, gramophones, electric lamps, and fans, easy chairs, show cases etc.

On account and risk of the party concerned.

Precious brilliant diamonds, emralds, pearls and ruby ornaments comprising necklaces, bracelets, earings, pendants, nose rings single diamonds rings, pearl malas, toranhars collars, tie pins, etc.

Property is on view.

AUCTINN SALE ON THURSDAY THE 13TH NOVEMBER, AT 2—30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD DINING, DRAWING AND BEDRAAM FURNITURE, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY IRON SAFES, 5 C/S, ENGLISH SHUTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. VORA and CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms in No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, below Morbi Bank the following household furniture and jewellery, safe etc., on account and risk of the concerned comprising:

Dining table, Chairs, Sideboard, Drawing room set Easychair, Bed stead, Almyrah, Writing tables, Bookstand, File cabinet, Show-case, teapoys, steel safes, Cash boxes, Electric table lamps, Dressing chest of drawers Iron safes, bent wood chairs, writing tables, clothes basket, Phonograph, Year winding Clocks etc.

By order and on account and risk of the Office concerned.

5 c/s. each, 5 gross English Shuttles size 14½"

By order of E. Lieberhere of Messrs. Volkart Bros.

2—Large Carpets.
1—Cane Chair.
1—Petrol Gas Lamp.
1—Tennis Racket, etc.

On account and risk of the concerned:—

Precious Brilliant diamonds, Emeralds, pearls and ruby ornaments comprising necklaces, bracelets, earrings, pendants nose rings single diamond rings, pearl malas, Toranhar, Collars, Necklace pins etc.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

High Court Suit No. 3479 of 1924.
Hormusji Dosabhai Patel ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
N. S. Engineer and F. J. Bhathena ..... Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Plaintiff and in pursuance of the consent decree passed in the above suit, the gold and pearl arnaments comprising:—

4 gold Bangals, 2 gold kadas, 3 gold neck chains, 1 gold watch chain with pandant.
2 Pearl and ruby stars brooches with gold chains, 1 Pearl and Ruby marqis ring.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS, MILL MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND OWNERS OF MILLS AND FACTORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 242 BRASS PEDESTALS AND ELECTRIC MOTOR WITH STARTER ETC.

High Court Suit No. 3479 of 1924.
Hormusji Dosabhai Patel ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
N. S. Engineer and F. J. Bhathena ..... Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Plaintiff and in pursuance of the consent decree passed in the above suit.

242 Pieces Brass Pedestals 2", 2½", 3".
1 "Simons" Electric Motor of 11 H. P. with starter and switch.

AUCTION SALE OF 77 PACKAGES ENGLISH COTTON YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Pydhony Tambakanta near Hanuman temple by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Alladin M. Lakhani.

28 Bales 2/40s. Grey x Reel.
10 Bales 2/42s. Grey x Reel.
11 Cases 2/28s. Bleached Sewings.
28 Cases 2/30s. Bleached Sewings.

The samples of the above goods can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night 6, 8, & 10.
Matinee To-Day and To-Morrow at 4 p. m.
THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD
Parts Three and Four more fascinating pictures of this marvellous tour through the wilds of Central Africa. Further encounters with wild animals and experiences with strange tribes. A wonderful film which is at once interesting, thrilling and instructive.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE
Episodes seven and eight
THE FATAL COUNT
AND
THE DYNAMITE PLOT.
Still greater dangers and intrigues beset this intrepid girl. She narrowly escapes death from a shot fired at a secret cupboard. She drops from an aeroplane into the Lava pit just as it is the scene of a terrific dynamite explosion. Scenes gripping in their intensity and teeming with sensation.
PATHE GAZETTTE.
WATCH DOG
(Comedy)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co.'s
Mythological Picture
JAYADRATHA-VADHA
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres, Ltd.
another
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-MORR W NIGHT
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT 5-30
E. J. CARROLL
Announces the
LAST SIX APPEARANCES
OF
SIR HARRY LAUDER
AND
HIS INCOMPARABLE COMPANY
(Season positively closes next Saturday Night.)
Reserve your seats at Rose's. To-Night's Plan at Theatre after 7 p. m.
Prices Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.
Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre after 9 p. m.
After 9-15 p. m. Gallery Prices Re. 1/2.
ALL PRICES INCLUDE TAX.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only.
"WEE MACGREEGOR'S SWEETHEART"
with BETTY BALFOUR.
EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"ROSITA"
with MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with Alice Terry.

The Management,— CINE

MADELEINE

present
The Great Historic Master-piece
"The BRIDGE Of SIGHS"
as described in "CHILDE HAROLD"
by
LORD BYRON
depicting
Some of the Most Striking Scenes of
VENETIAN BEAUTIES
BEWITCHING DANCERS
GORGEOUS DANCING HALLS
GRANDEUR OF VENETIAN PALACES
THE ENCHANTMENT OF THE LAGOON, Etc.
All forming a wonderful background to
A Story vibrating with
HISTORY,—ROMANCE—LOVE—HATE & REVENGE
and featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the World,
and supported by a Select Cast of Celebrated Artists.
"The BRIDGE Of SIGHS"
A Picture Really GREAT, GRAND & GORGEOUS in 24 Amazingly Splendid Reels,
This Week's 2nd Instalment includes
A Beautiful Dance of Venus Nymphs and the Daughter of Venus
scarcely seen on the screen,
3 Shows Daily:—6-30, 8-15 and 10
Popular Prices—Rs 1-8, I. As. 12—9—6 and 3
Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A ROLLICKING HUMOROUS SOCIETY DRAMA,
with Pathos, Earnestness and Poetry, punctuated at every ten feet of the reels.
A beautiful Selznick Picture, Starring the vivacious and captivating
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
in the principal role
"THE WAY OF A MAID"
(6 Reels)
Here's an extremely funny episode of a sweet Society Girl, who learns the art of making love beginning as a jest and ending in right earnest.
The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 8.

Isabo, Maritinolich, Venice.
Bovenkirk, Swart, Hamburg.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
Varsova, Robinson, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

November 9.

Reichenfels, Stefens, Karachi.
City of Boston, Singleton, Calcutta.
Shunko Maru, Konishi, Kobe.

LOADING.

November 8.

Steamer Trifels for Hamburg.
Steamer Atna for Hamburg.
Steamer Clan Macbryne for Tuticorin.

S S Isabo:—The steamer Isabo, 4185 tons, Captain F Maritinolich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Venice, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Bovenkirk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Bovenkirk, 3723 tons, Captain T. Swart, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora 1878 tons, Captain G Rowe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain T F Robinson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Boston:—The City Line steamer City of Boston, 3,702 tons, Captain Singleton, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Reichenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2919 tons, Captain 'Stefens, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Shunko Maru, 5027 tons, Captain T Konishi, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, November 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Reichenfels 2938 Antwerp, 8/11 L Edwards.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels, Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.P, M M & Co.
8 Manela 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3300 Durban 12/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Itoliana.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 9/11 L Edward Ltd.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi 11/11, J
15 Soudan 4218 Japan, 11/11, M M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 9/11, O S K.
4 Vasna 2643 Busra 7/11 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busra 14/11, M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
7 Nurjehan 3379, Calcutta, N F, T M & Co.
8 Gurna 3228 N. F., N F, M M & Co.
10/11 Dara, 3083, Mauritius 10/11, T Morrison.
10 & 11 Trieste, Trieste, 13-11, L T Co.
12 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M Coast 11/11 J and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.
15 Bamora 1878, 19/11 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 3/11 M M & Co.
B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B/Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. H S Shashtary and Co.
C/E Chinkon 3295 N.F., N. F. M M & Co
H Magwe, 80, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.

Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.

Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 11th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 16th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 13th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

I Tiepolo (not fixed).

Clan Macinnes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.

Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co

Bassano (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.

Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.

Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co

Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 18th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

Aurora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 17th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Amur Maru due about 11th November Agent O S K.

Shinyu Maru due about 11th November, Agent O S K.

Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.

Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

November 8.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool G Jethanand; 120 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co Ltd; 150 bales wool David Sassoon & Co; 121 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 34 bales cottonfly V N Joshi; 100 bales cotton Gill & Co; 40 bales cotton cuttings rags V N Joshi; 10 bales wool M Ballo; 108 bales wool C Ramswarup; 45 bales wool G Gumanmall; 7 bales wool B Shrivalab.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—110 bundles shooks J E Jowitt & Co; 18 bundles hoops J E Jowitt & Co; 9 casks empty casks with heads J E Jowitt & Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—4 3/4 cwt sheep casings (1 case) H M Edwards & Co; 24 bundles silk waste Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Philadelphia:—70 casks wet salted goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—12 cwt gum olibanum A H Mawjee; 6 cwt aloes olibanum A H Mawjee.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—70 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Isabo for Hull:—1600 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt white peas E D Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Isabo for Hull for Orders:—2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros; 14500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Isabo for Antwerp:—2000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Umona for Dunkirk:—41 bales sawri cotton K Thacker & Co.

S S Mandala for Piraeus:—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for Constantinople:—25 bundles woollen carpets F Hajioff.

S S Atna for Ghent:—55 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 69 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Atna for Antwerp:—2000 cwt crushed bones E Virjee & Co.

S S Naldera for London:—13 bundles lamb skins A Aziznllanoff; 4 bundles lamb skins F Hajioff; 50 bales sawri cotton K Thacker & Co; 32 bales cowhides tanned L Tharia & Sons; 4 bales cow calf hides tanned L Tharia & Sons; 7 bales sheep skins tanned L Tharia & Sons; 4 bales goat skins tanned J Shariff & Sons; 3 bales cowhides tanned J Shariff & Sons.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—20 cwt mica F Rattonsnaw & Co.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—850 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 882 cwt hornmeal Hodingshurst & Co Ltd; 101 bales cotton N Mamlal & Co; 200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—60 cwt sharkfins R Dhanjee & Co; 15 cwt fish maws R Dhanjee & Co; 60 cwt jardaloo Chung Tai; 120 cwt sharkfins H Ladha; 93 3/4 cwt sharkfins K Jamni.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—20 cases wet dates N Jina & Son.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—400 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton G V Lanke; 300 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co; 100 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

November 8.

S S Dongola Agents M M & Co: Goods from Aden:—8 kegs 2 boxes sovereigns; 17 boxes bar gold; 42 cases gold coins; 18 cases saffron; 1 case grapes; 1 bundle lace.

S S Khandulla, Agents M M & Co: Goods from Durban:—510 tons coal; 362 boxes fine gold.

Goods from Daresalam:—152 numbers old lead pipes; 3 bundles old lead; 124 numbers old copper pipes; 4 bundles old copper; 85 bundles old brass; 2 bundles old zinc; 8 cases gum copal; 2 cases ghee; 222 tusks 3 pieces ivory.

Goods from Zanzibar:—4263 bundles cloves; 143 bundles clovestems; 28 bags betelnuts; 14 bundles sandal wood; 40 bundles orchella wood; 11 cases 28 pieces 37 tusks ivory.

Goods from Mombassa:—123 tusks ivory; 12 bundles goat skins; 3 bundles sheep skins; 766 bags potatoes; 32 bags coffee; 10 cases gum copal; 1829 bales cotton goods.

Commenting on the New Cabinet the "Englishman" says:—The new Conservative Government may be reckoned a brilliant combination. The Conservative victory was really one for the nation and not for a party.—A. P.

EVILS OF FOREIGN IMPERIALISM.

LALA LAJPAT RAI DENOUNCES ORDINANCE.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Tribune," Lala Lajpat Rai made the following statement regarding the situation created by the recent repressive measures in Bengal:—

"I have so far expressed no opinion on the Government's action in Bengal for the simple reason that I was during those days a patient guest of a doctor friend who is in Government service and as long as I was under his roof I did not think it right to do or say anything relating to the politics of the country. I have now left his roof, and am free to give expression to my views on the rigorously violent action of the Government in Bengal.

"Assuming the facts stated by the Government in their statements to be true (I am certain from my own past experience that they cannot be all true) I have absolutely no sympathy with the Government. The situation in Bengal is that of Government's own creation. The action of the Swarajya Party in Bengal was a desperate symbol of the real situation. That situation is known to Government. It was stated in so many words in the report of the Rowlatt Committee. Yet Government has taken no steps to put it right. The fact is that foreign Imperialism is generally both deaf and blind. The miseries of the people do not affect it. Its first consideration is its own safety and the prosperity and contentment of its agents. A Government that spends about, or perhaps even more than, one-third of its revenues on the maintenance of an Army including an expensive foreign garrison, a Government who has to maintain an unreasonably expensive foreign agency for administrative purposes, and a Government that freely gives away commercial and industrial concessions to foreign exploiters and adventurers, has no time to look to the real causes of internal discontent. "Anarchy" in Bengal is the outcome of political and economic unrest. There are thousands and thousands of young men who cannot get decent employment. I can well understand that no Government can sit idle and quietly see the growth of a revolutionary organisation, nor can I justify the existence of anarchical and revolutionary crime. They have never done good to any country.

"That there are such organisations in Bengal is not denied. The non-violent non-co-operation movement checked them for a while and almost uprooted them. With its failure the movement again reared its head and is now possibly flourishing. Yes, all these facts must be admitted and if we were convinced that the Government of the country had done all it possibly could to satisfy the political and economic ambitions of the people, we would feel it our duty to support it; but knowing as we do that the Government of India is carried on in defiance of the public opinion of the country, that it pays no heed to the decisions and the opinions of those who according to a constitution made by itself represent the people of the country, that its chief weapon is force and lawless laws, we cannot possibly sympathise with it and must leave it to chew its own cud.

"Repression is no cure for the sort of discontent that prevails in Bengal and elsewhere. The action of the Government is not only barbaric, and unworthy of a civilised Government, but it is also highly impolitic. It will unite all those who differed from each other rather radically, both as to the goal of their political efforts and the methods by which it has to be achieved. I have my differences with Mr. Das sufficiently important and serious, but in this calamity he and the rest of afflicted Bengal have my fullest support. But for the crippled state of my health I would have at once proceeded to Bengal and placed my services at his disposal for any use he could make of them. Even as I am, I beg to assure him of my unreserved support and co-operation in meeting the situation. I refuse to believe, unless proved in a court of justice, that men like Subash Chandra Bose and Anil Baran Roy are secret plotters. Their life is a refutation of that charge. Evidence against them cannot be of a better character than what was alleged to exist against me in 1907 and I know what that evidence was."

(Continued from column 6.)

grants made by Government to municipalities for the improvement of water supply and drainage, for the entertainment of Chief Officers, Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, etc., and for educational purposes increased by nearly a lakh to Rs. 20,86,000. An analysis of the aggregate income of the municipalities shows that direct taxation yielded 55.4 per cent. and indirect taxation 44.6 per cent. of the total. The average incidence of taxation per head of population increased from Rs. 4—0—11 to Rs. 4—9—7.

Excluding the item "Extraordinary and Debt" the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1751 lakhs.

The principal heads of expenditure were:
(1) General administration and collection charges ..... Rs. 17,65,000
(2) Public Health and convenience ..... Rs. 97,68,000
(3) Public Instruction ..... Rs. 36,58,000
(4) Extraordinary and Debt ... Rs. 64,33,000

All Divisions showed an increase in the amount spent on Public Instruction, excepting the Northern Division.

The following table given in the resolution showing the municipalities in the Southern Division where education is free is interesting as showing the effect on attendance of the introduction of this measure:—

Municipality	Date of introduction.	Number of boys. Before introduction.	After introduction.
Atlini	1st Decr. 1919	347	730
Saundatti	1st Novr. 1920	352	471
Haliyal	1st Aug. 1919	326	379
Honavar	1st Oct. 1919	315	407
Sirsi	1st April 1921	525	487
Matheran	1st Decr. 1918	120	196
Panvel	1st Aug. 1919	293	380

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The Bay depression has disappeared.

Rainfall has decreased in Bihar and Orissa and the East Central Provinces and increased considerably in Assam. It has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and local in the East Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma and South Madras.

The Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh one inch; Gauhati one and a half; Bhubri three; Tezpur, Silchar and Shillong two; Cherrapunji eight; Narayangarh Khulna, Sattkhira, Midnapore, Burdwan, Bogra and Dinajpur one; Puri two; Cuttack, Angul and Ranchi one; and Gopalpur one and a half.

Western disturbances have been approaching the Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension into Upper Burma and decrease in North-east India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 7.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.781 inches.

Temperature of Air	79.0 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.8 ,,
Dew Point	67.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	69% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.8 ,,
Minimum	74.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E. NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	184 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
at.	8	14 58	26 5	8	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	9	21 0	26 7	9	2 4	19 4
		0 58	26 2		14 54	17 8
M.	10	12 56	26 1	10	7 4	17 5
		9 47	28 0		19 7	14 4
Tu.	11	22 30	26 10	11	3 52	19 0
		10 56	27 9		16 7	16 6
W.	12	23 41	26 10	12	5 39	18 10
		11 27	26 8		17 36	15 10
Th.	13	0 12	28 5	13	6 12	18 11
		11 56	26 6		18 3	15 11
F.	14	0 46	28 4	14	6 44	19 1
		12 26	26 2		18 31	16 3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 43m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Nov 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 43m. Sunset 6h 3m.
Nov 12 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 44m. Sunset 6h 3m.
Nov 13 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 44m. Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 14 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 45m. Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 15 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 45h. Sunst 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.

WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES

GOVERNMENT'S COMMENT ON STRAITENED FINANCES.

The Director of Information writes:—

There are in the Bombay Presidency 156 municipalities with a population of 24,70,000. In 142 of these towns the municipal committees are appointed partly by election and partly by nomination. There are only 14 towns where the municipal committees are appointed by nomination only. The total membership amounts to 2,740 of whom 2,474 are non-officials.

The gross income of the municipalities increased to 254 lakhs, the net income amounting to 180 lakhs.

The Government Resolution reviewing the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the year 1922—23 remarks:—

"The most regrettable feature is that, with few exceptions, the financial condition of municipalities is very much straitened, a fact which, in the opinion of Government is, as usual, mainly due to the general reluctance on the part of these bodies to tax themselves. Taxation of any kind and particularly direct taxation is apt to be shirked on account of the odium attached to it. It is especially to be noticed that little attempt is made to adjust taxation so as to make its incidence fair on rich and poor alike. All forms of control are popular with municipal representatives although they tax the poor more than the rich. House tax, where it is imposed is as a rule on a scale that is heavier in proportion on the poorer houses than the better ones.

"It should be impressed on the municipalities concerned that unless they endeavour to strengthen their resources considerably by a proper and judicious increase of taxation they are in danger of being reduced to bankruptcy. Another cause of the financial plight of municipalities is the bad working of the collection staff which requires to be thoroughly overhauled and strengthened and maintained under adequate supervision. It has been pointed out that municipal councillors themselves do not set a good example to rate-payers by promptly paying their own dues and in some cases the work of the collection staff is also hampered by the very people whose duty it is to assist them.

"Government view with regret this state of affairs and trust that the councillors will fully realise their responsibilities in this respect. A proposal to amend the law with a view to disqualify municipal councillors who are in arrears of municipal dues is at present under the consideration of Government."

The principal heads of income of the municipalities are municipal rates and taxes including octroi and terminal tax, taxes on houses and lands, water-tax and revenue derived from municipal property and powers other than those of taxation, apart from extraordinary and debt. Receipts from octroi and terminal tax amounted to Rs. 54,72,000, an increase of Rs. 7,65,000 over the prev ous year to which Sind contributed Rs. 3,10,000. Taxes on houses and lands produced Rs. 21,37,000 and water-tax Rs. 23,62,000.

DUES IN ARREARS.

In some cases the collection of municipal dues was very much in arrears. In the Central Division about 16 per cent. of the total demand was in arrears, nearly half of which was on account of house tax. In one municipality in the Southern Division the arrears amounted to 69 per cent. of the total demand and in another case was 56 per cent of the total demand. Receipts under the head of "Grants and contributions for general and special purposes" which chiefly consist of

(Continued in column 5.)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN U. S. A.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following cables concerning economic conditions in the United States have just been received by the office of the United States Trade Commissioner, Rooms 5 and 6 Rustom Building, Bombay:—

"Same contradictory situation as four months ago. Volume and activity business contracted. Industrial operations remain below normal notwithstanding substantial increase since January. No clearly defined idications immediate improvement. Commercial paper rate now three to three one-half per cent; call money two to two one-half; stock market distinctly weak, irregular pending termination political uncertainties; bond market active. Agricultural credit corporation concentrating attention profitable farm diversification. (Rural Credit Banks continue re-open.) Farmers refraining unnecessary luxury expenditures, liquidations debt progressing, weather favourable crops. Foreign demand wheat persistent, although prices erratic compared with last months. Decided upward trend. Cotton crop continuing favourable, moving rapidly due improved European conditions stimulating demand. Domestic mills consumption increasing. Steel, actual September gains inconsiderable, United States Steel Corporation reported larger orders but independents less. Steel prices tangled account adjustment new price basis and due abolishment Pittsburgh plan. Automobiles, retail prices and deliveries slightly improved with close adjustment output to sales. September export automobiles to India 138, to Ceylon 26; trucks to India 59, to Ceylon 20. Canned salmon stiffening prices, stimulated October buying. Rubber market active, stocks depleted, account advanced prices and increased tyre manufacture. Crude oil production increasing, gasoline prices lowest ten years."

Total September imports into United States dol. 288,000,000; exports from United States dol. 428,000,000. September imports from India to United States dol. 7,737,000. exports to India dol. 2,578,000. September imports from Ceylon to United States dol. 1,900,000, exports to Ceylon dol 130,000.

SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank Limited was held on Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1924, Mr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri presiding.

The Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, showing the state of Bank's affairs for the year ending 30th of September 1924 stated:—

"The Profits for the period, together with the amount of Rs. 1,213—0—3 brought forward from the last year's account, amount to Rs. 40,731—10—3.

Your Directors recommend the following appropriations thereof:—

To write off Furniture and Fittings Rs. 1,424—12—0, to grant a Bonus to the Managing Director free of Income-Tax as per agreement with him Rs. 600; to distribute a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 2 per Share (i.e. at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) on 47,176 Shares of Rs. 25 fully-paid Rs. 34,352; to carry forward to the next year's a/c Rs. 4,354—14—3; Total Rs. 40,731—10—3.

The year under review had been characterised by a high Bank Rate. This was the result of the unsettled Currency Policy of the Government, combined with a policy of deflation, running over a number of years, and coupled with a system of forced loans for not immediately productive expenditure, bringing about a stringency in the money market not ever experienced in the recent financial history of India. Your Bank had therefore to pay a considerably high rate of interest on its security holdings, carried by loans from other Banks.

Inspite of these adverse circumstances, your Directors are happy that they are in a position to recommend the usual dividend.

Your Bank's Building at Poona has been completed and occupied as premises for the Poona Branch. Your Tamarind Lane Property has been satisfactorily let out at a fair yield on the Investment.

A Branch of your Bank has been opened at Mandvi with a view to facilitate the payments of drawings by way of Hundies by your up-country Customers. This has considerably developed your Bank's up-country business."

The report was adopted and dividend as recommended in the rtport by the Directors was approved.

LINSEED

London, Nov 7

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov/Dec sellers £24 1/8

Linseed Tone:—Steady with little demand

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months, Nov./Dec sellers 43 7/8

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers, etc. Jan/April buyers 43 7/8.

London, Nov. 8.

Business was done to-day in linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £21-11-3 in wheat, cargo, soft red Karachi afloat at 60 and cargo, white choice Karachi afloat 61. In cargo, Australian for January shipment at 63.

London, Nov. 7.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was steadier with little trading and closed sellers for November/December shipment at £21 5/8.

Cottonseed Bombay was slow and closed sellers for October/November shipment at £11 3/ 8

Castorseed Bombay sellers for November/ December shipment at £29, and for New Crop March/April shipment at £25½.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 7.

Ferozepore real bold November/December sellers £24.

Toria November/December sellers £24½

Brown Cawnpore sellers for October/November shipment £23½.

Tone:—Rapeseeds were dull and lower to sell.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Nov. 7.

Cloth demand was active.

Yarns:—Steady.

Printers cloth 46/9

Water Twist 2.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 7.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec sellers 45

Washington, Nov 8.

The U. S. A. census bureau gives the condition of the cotton crop as on 1st November, as 55.9 per cent with a forecast of production at 12,816,000 bales Cotton ginned up to the 1st November is 9,695,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 631.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 681.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 671.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 226.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 293½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.58-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs 87.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 95.20.
London—Rome Liras 105.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed quiet with sellers at 1s. 5-7/8d. for ready T T on London.

London, Nov. 7.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4 10 10 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/4 quiet.

London, Nov. 7.

Rentes 3 per cent. 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8.
Interest 7 days' market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	17.08
Christiania	31.45
Amsterdam	17.09
Switzerland	31.45

Yesterday's—
Belgium 26.30
Athens 257.50

6th Nov.—Cuban Sugar paid for February 15/6

London, Nov 7

Exchange on London in Paris 87.10
Exchange on London in Germany 19,130,000
Exchange on London in Italy 105.55

New York, Nov. 7.

Demand Bills—Mutilated.

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 7

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
5 per cent Rentes 21 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 5/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 15/16 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £79 5/16 —2/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 3/8 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nomi unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 5/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 5/8 —1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14-8-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14-8-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22-12-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22-13.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22-14.
Bar silver ready Rs. 76-2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 76-4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 76-10.

London, Nov. 7.

Bar gold ready s. 90.10.
Silver ready d. 34-4.
Silver forward d. 34-5.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Very little business doing. America offered less freely. China buyer at lower rate.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T February 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 3/4.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 25/32.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent nominal.
One Month 2 per cent nominal.
Three Months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six Months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Short money—Easy.
Long Money—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate—6 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 93/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/11.
5 per cent Loan due 1945/55 Rs. 97/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Nov 7

Honkong Bank £136
Cartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £44½
P and O Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4
Weekly Bullion shipments £445,248

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Yesterday Reuter reported 29 to 40 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on local selling. Liverpool was reported 12 to 13 points higher. To-day Reuter reported 15 to 25 points up in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 2 points up to 5 points down. The undertone of the markets is good.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable under date 7th instant (2-50 p.m.) as under:—

"Do not expect important developments at present, but we suggest that you buy if market declines."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

Date 6th instant:—"Market acts heavy and somewhat overbought."

Date 7th instant:—(1) "Improved tone in sympathy with the strength of securities."

(2) "Improved general feeling since presidential election may help values. Should decline develop after Bureau think that purchase advisable."

As regards the American markets, in view of the fact that crop prospects are being increased we expect the probable outturn to be in the neighbourhood of 13 million bales, and should this figure be confirmed by the official report to be issued to-day, a lower level of prices may easily be looked for.

Our opinion regarding the probable tendency of the local market remains unchanged and although prices are not likely to fluctuate much in near future, we do not think that the present level can be maintained when once the new crop freely moves here. At present the movement is very slow and this tends to support the market.

With New York reporting a moderate rise, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 458 and on scattered buying the rate advanced to 458½. Around this level, several offices sold, with the result that the price gradually gave way to Rs. 456, but on Bazaar operators' moderate buying the rate again recovered to Rs. 458 and after some profit-taking the Bazaar closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 457. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 456½ and closed quiet at Rs. 456½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December-January delivery after having opened to-day at Rs. 442 gradually declined on Commission Houses selling to Rs. 439, but the rate improved again to Rs. 441½ on Marwari jobbers buying, the closing rate at 4-30 p.m. being Rs. 440; whilst Oomra for March delivery was at the outset quoted at Rs. 432 and on selling by offices and jobbers the rate gave way to Rs 430. General buying, however, caused the price to advance again to Rs. 432 and after meagre fluctuations the market closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 431. F. G. M. G. Bengal for December-January delivery was quoted at Rs 395/94 in the beginning, but the rate towards the close depressed to Rs. 391.

The Ready market was entirely closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May	456 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	392
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	440
" March	431

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay November, 8. Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal	495	475

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	456
" Bengal	Dec./January	392
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	439
"	March	430

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 7th November, 1924.

Cotton	2290	Bales.
Wheat	9815	Qrts.
Linseed	5644	"
Rapeseed etc.	1125	"
Gingellyseed	3308	"
Poppyseed	465	"
Groundnuts	7051	"
Castorseed	168	"
Rice	47007	"
Myrabollams	152	"
Cottonseed	7575	"
Mowraseed	195	"
Gram	3017	"
Juwar	778	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	611	"
Bajri	280	"
Coal	452	Tons.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, 8th November, 1924.

New York Market, 7th November, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.80	Dec.		22.95+15	22.95	+15
22.97	Jan.	23.02+05	23.12+15	23.13	+16
23.23	Mar.			23.40	+17
23.40	May.			23.65	+25
23.25	Jul.			23.41	+16

On 6th Nov. New York spot, 23.65 —25; New Orleans 26.70 —35.

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet market, awaiting Bureau Report.

January highest 23.18 (11-30 a.m.), lowest 22.95 (12.44 p.m.), range .23 points.

Liverpool Market, 7th November, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.94	Jan.	12.84—10	12.91—03	12.96	+02
13.01	Mar.	12.91—10	12.99—02	13.00	—01
13.05	May.			13.02	—03
12.95	July.			12.90	—05
12.41	Oct.			12.36	—05
Egyptian					
23.60	Nov.			24.88	+129
21.60	Jan.		21.90+30	22.90	+130

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Warm, light rains in Galveston district.

Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy.

New York sales futures on Thursday last estimated at 150,000.

(2) Good undertone on strength of Egyptian market. Considerable trade fixing call sales. Ballot to be taken Lancashire if short time to continue after November.

American cross rate 4.56 12.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	12.96 plus	.02
March	13.00	—.01
May	13.02	—.03
July	12.90	—.05

Liverpool, Nov 8

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.93	—.03
March	12.96	—.04
May	12.99	—.03
July	12.88	—.02

London, Nov 8

Tele. Transfers 1/5 29/32 dull

Bar Silver Spot 33 15/16 dull

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 700 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.25 quiet.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 26.60 d.

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time:—

January	23.15
March	23.40
May	23.61

New York Noon Call:—

January	23.10
March	23.37
May	23.58

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	22.94
May	23.32

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Future Delivery Prices:—

December	12.80	—.11
January	12.87	—.07
March	12.93	—.09
May	13.08	—.07
July	12.88	—.07
October	12.88	—.03

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

November	12.98	—.02
December	12.91	—.03
January	12.96	unchanged
March	13.00	unchanged
May	13.02	unchanged
October	12.88	plus .02

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

November	23.75	plus .15
January	24.75	,, .15

Liverpool, Nov 8

January.	22.95	plus .05
March	24.65	,, .05
July	24.50	unchanged

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

M. G. Bengal:—	
Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra:—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.95
Fine	12.45
M. G. Broach:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50
M. G. Scinde:—	
Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

November	24.88 plus	1.28
December	23.85	,, 1.30
January	22.99	,, 1.30
February	22.20	,, 1.17
March	21.60	,, 1.07
April	21.20	,, .95
May	20.90	,, .990
June	20.70	,, 1.00
July	20.50	,, 1.05
August	20.39	,, 1.05
September	20.19	,, 1.05
October	19.95	,, 1.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

November	13.00 plus	.03
December	12.94	,, .03
January	12.96	,, .02
February	12.97	,, .01
March	13.00	,, .01
April	12.98	—.01
May	13.02	—.03
June	12.96	—.04
July	12 90	—.05
August	12.72	—.07
September	12.61	—.03
October	12.36	—.05
November	12.24	—.05

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Nov. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to Continent	24,000

Futures at New York:—

January	23.13	—.84
March	23.40	plus .17
May	23.65	,, .25
July	23.41	,, .16
Spot Cotton at New York	23.75	,, .10
Spot Cotton at N. Orleans	22.95	,, .25

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	22.95	,, .19
March	23.18	,, .11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 7.

Futures at New York:—

January	23.13 plus	.16
March	23.40	,, .17
May	23.65	,, .25
July	23.41	,, .16

New York, Nov 8.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.—

January	23.53 plus	.40
March	23.88	,, .48
May	24.18	,, .53
July	23.88	,, .47

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 338,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Great Britain 31,000 bales

Week's Exports to France and Continent 75,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Japan 13,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,193,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,305,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 7.

Total Actual Export 4,000 bales.

Total Forwarded 64,000 bales.

Total Imports 66,000 bales.

Total Stock 370,000 bales.

Actual Weekly Sales 32,190 bales.

METALS.

London, Nov. 7.

English best Selected Copper £67 5/8.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/2.

Copper Braziers £84 1/2.

Yellow Metal 7 7/8.

Hard Spelter 28 1/2.

Corrugated Sheets £17 1/2.

Tin Block £259 3/4

London, Nov 6

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4

Standard Copper G M B £63 3/4

Copper Braziers £84½

Yellow Metal 7 7/8

Hard Spelter £28½

Corrugated Sheets £17½

Tin Block £258½

London, Nov. 6.

Tin Block £258 1/2

WHEAT

London, Nov 7.

Barletta Russo —63½ lbs Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 62/6

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 61

Australian Cargo paid for two Continent and one United Kingdom January shipment 63

Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec buyers 60/6.

Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov sellers 59/6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec nomi 21/9.
Jan/Mar sellers 21/9.
Jun/July sellers 19/4 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/11.

Tone:—Dull New Crop is easier in tone.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 8 (5 p.m.).

Ready prices are easier by about 2 annas per cwt. with very good purchase enquiries. So also transhipment rates. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 7,000 bags, showing a satisfactory record of off-take.

Our Forward market is also easier in all positions. Java Forward prices have declined by 5d. in October and by 2d. in November-December and January-February-March shipment. Continental Beet Sugar and B. K. B. Beet Sugar November-December deliveries have suffered a drop of 2 and 1d. per cwt. respectively. Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices for November-December and January shipment have also suffered a drop of 3 and 4d. per cwt. respectively.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19-4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14-4 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 21-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November-December Sh. 21-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 21-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. K. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 20-9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18-7 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November-December Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 7.

Market was fairly active during the week and rise was initiated by heavy buying from America on result of English elections. Strength of American demand is shown by the fact that despite the large landings during October, there was best demand. New York demand has been always for spot and near positions. At this moment America was not greatly interested but Continent and United Kingdom have been buying steadily every day and these orders were sufficient to keep the prices steady. To-day market was weak due chiefly in consequence of realisation by speculators, and closed steadier with some American buying.

London, Nov. 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec/Jan 17 3/8

Tone:—Dull

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov 17 3/8

Tone:—Flat and lower, closing steadier

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	
Elphinstone	1	2	
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	
Century per lb.	1	7	
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	
Fazalbhai per lb	1	7	
Textile per lb.	1	7	
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	
Pearl per lb.	1	6	
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	
Pearl per lb.	1	6	
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	7	
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	
Diamond Chula per lb.	1		
Pabelwan per lb.	1		
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	10	
Phoenix per piece	6	6	
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	
Hindustan per piece	6	14	
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	10	
Bombay United per piece	7	10	
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	
E. D. Racheal	7	0	
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	0	
Hindustan	11	14	

COTTON FACTORIES BILL

OPPOSITION FROM KHAMGAON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 8.

The local Government having circulated for the expression of opinion the Bill for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories moved in the last session of the Legislative Assembly, the Factory Owners Association at a meeting at Khamgaon in the Buldana District has unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the stand taken by Mr. M. S. Aney, the Berar representative in the Assembly and opposing passage of the Bill principally on the following grounds:—(1) That the Bill is unnecessary in view of the efficient control already exercised by the cotton market committees in Central Provinces and Berar, (2) that the Bill, if passed into law, would involve unnecessary official interference causing no proportionate benefit, (3) that the subject of controlling the working of cotton ginning and pressing factories should be left to the provincial Governments, (4) that it would tend to discourage the establishment of small factories which was strongly recommended by the Agricultural Department in C. P. and (5) that it will result in increasing the rates of ginning and pressing owing to the increased cost of construction and maintenance of the factories. The Association is of opinion that the proper authority to legislate in the matter is the Provincial Legislature and not the Central one and has forwarded copies of the resolution to all the members of the Assembly with a strong request to them not to vote for the Bill in the interest of the industry and the trade.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 11.
Armistice Day. (Two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.).

WEDNESDAY, November 12.
Bombay ladies' meeting to protest against Bengal repression, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 15.
S. S. "Dongola" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mr. D. G. VIRI, Managing Agent of the New Era Insurance Co., died at his residence, Kazi Khetji's Chawl, on Thursday morning, at 9-45 a.m. R333

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Mongolia" via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a selected programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden, to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND.

The total amount subscribed to this Fund now amounts to Rs. 85,195-11-11, out of which Rs. 316 were collected by volunteers.

SETH FATEHCHAND RAVALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani, the total number of patients treated in the month of October, 1924, was 2,062, of which 1,204 were males, 371 were females and 487 children.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayaker, J.P., Medical Officer-in-charge, the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 31st July, 1924, 1,195 patients attended the dispensary, in all of whom 517 were males, 600 females and the rest 78 were children. The average daily attendance in the dispensary was little above 9 patients a day and the hours of the dispensary are from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S. T.). The caste distribution of patients was as under:—674 Parsis, 345 Hindus and the rest 76 Mahomedans.

MATUNGA-MAHIM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Dalmia Building compound. The account books are open to inspection for any member of the Committee. All members are requested to be present.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. Institute Hall, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m., to transact the following business:—(1) To consider the question of forwarding a resolution to Government on the question of the Bengal Ordinance. (2) To consider the report of the Sub-Committee on the question of arranging public lectures.

ONYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

A public lecture in English will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Professor Dhondo Keshav Karve, Principal, the Indian Women's University on "The Origin and Growth of the Indian Women's University." All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY LADIES' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 3-30 (S. T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to protest against the repressive policy inaugurated in Bengal. Messrs. Khadilkar and J. K. Mehta will address the meeting. Special arrangements will be made for Purdah ladies.

"PASSENGERS' DAY."

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

The hardships to which passengers are subjected while travelling by rail train or steamer are so many and so widely prevalent that none is likely to be wholly ignorant of it. To seek redress of these grievances is the aim of observing "Passengers' Day" on 20-11-1924. That day is selected for the purpose because in that day we have the anniversary of the death of 70 Moplah passengers by suffocation on 20-11-1921.

The public of every city are hereby requested to observe it on that day in their city by holding a public meeting in which redress of such grievances may be demanded. Any one who wishes to obtain more information in the matter will do well to write to the Hon. Joint Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, who will be always ready to render every possible help for the purpose.

PATHE CINEMA.

The chief items in the new programme at Pathe Cinema are further instalments of the splendid travel film, "The Cradle of the World", and two more episodes of the very exciting serial, "Ruth of the Range." The former is one of the most fascinating series of real adventures which has been witnessed for many a long day and the men who undertook the tour have contributed very considerably not only to the enjoyment which such a picture provides, but also to the education of the public. To thousands of people the extremely interesting scenes of animal life which are shown must be a source of wonderment and the experiences with some of the strange tribes leave extraordinary impressions of the vast tracts of Central Africa.

The new episodes in "Ruth of the Range" provides another succession of sensations. Some of the incidents are distinctly ingenious notably the one in which Ruth narrowly escapes death when a shot is fired through a cupboard which is really a secret means of exit from the underground laboratory. It was supposed that her father was concealed there and the attacker pointing a revolver at the door shoots after counting three. But Ruth's father had gone and the girl in ignorance of her danger enters just as the shot is fired. It is a moment which is unusually thrilling. Excitement runs high, too, when Ruth by means of a parachute drops from an aeroplane into the lava pit just as it is about to be blown up by dynamite. She makes frantic efforts to avert the plot, but is unsuccessful and a frightful explosion results in a terrific upheaval. It is a scene which is most vivid and gripping in its realism.

Pathe Gazette opens the programme and the conclusion is another cheerful little picture called "Watch Dog."

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER

DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

The suit filed on behalf of Messrs. Peter Muthens of Cologne (Germany,) manufacturers of "4,711" Eau de Cologne, by their constituted attorney Mr. J. S. Patel of Messrs. Patel Limited of Chakla Street, against P. P. Gosher claiming damages for infringement of trade mark came on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala at the High Court when Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant appeared in person.

At a previous hearing the court had granted a rule nisi and an interim injunction.

At the hearing on Tuesday, a consent decree was taken by the parties, the terms of which were that Dr. V. P. Gosher be added as party defendant to the suit, that the defendants be restrained from importing or selling in British India any eau-de-cologne other than that of the plaintiff, in bottles with the labels thereon, being a colourable imitation of the bottles and labels of the plaintiff used by him in connection with Huschke's eau-de-cologne or bearing labels with any device which may be described as "tin fuigi" (three stars) by Indian dealers. The defendants were further restrained from using stars or crosses on any cologne water bottles or labels in respect of cologne water imported or manufactured or sold by them. They were not to use the figures of cherubs or angels on bottles unless they were given leave and license by the plaintiff, and were to destroy all such other labels in their possession.

There was also an order that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 500 for damages and for costs of the suit. The defendant paid the amount of damages in court.

Attorneys for the plaintiff—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

MISS PALAMKOTE'S SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

Concerts in Bombay nowadays are rather "getting cheap." For worthy cause as well as objects of doubtful utility we have had "concerts" arranged, so that it is no wonder Bombayites do not get enthusiastic over some musical performances in Bombay. But last evening's concert organised, at the Town Hall, by that gifted Parsi lady, Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, proved once more that the musical treat she offers to provide is quite in keeping with her good name and fame. "Another successful concert" was the general verdict of the vast audience who listened to a varied programme of Western music. The programme opened with a piano duet (by Miss Palamkote herself and Miss Naju B. A Wadia) and a good beginning it proved to be. Then the vocal quintette rendered by the Misses Mendoza, Miss Daisy Misry and Messrs. A. Mendoza and Cecil Mendoza was a good second. Equally appreciated was the piano trio by Miss Piroja Narielwala, Miss Gool Vutchagandhi and Miss Jer Khambata.

After the last item of the first part, viz., an instrumental quintette, the President Mr. J. J. Vimadalal addressed the gathering. He complimented Miss Palamkote who, he said, had rendered yeomen service in promoting the divine art of music, in Bombay, in her musical career of over 20 years' standing, in imparting sound training to her pupils. During this period she had trained as many as 500 pupils, out of whom 155 had passed the examination of the Trinity College, London. The important fact was that she had trained up some pupils for 3 generations, i.e., she had trained up pupils whose grand-mothers also were taught by her, so that Miss Palamkote could aptly be called a great grandmother, which statement was greeted with considerable cheers and laughter. She had successfully organised, single-handed, several concerts with the aid of her pupils and had thus given to various charities about Rs. 18,000 which reflected considerable credit to her. Bombay lacked a good music hall and she was trying to arrange concerts in aid of the proposed "Concert Hall Fund." Though some sceptics doubted the success of the great task after judging from an humble beginning, he was sure her efforts would be crowned with success in the near future as many great ventures had humble beginnings. He wished a long life to Miss Palamkote so that she might continue, for good many years yet, her noble art of divine music.

The second part of the programme was equally, if not more, interesting. Miss Palamkote again distinguished herself by playing a solo on a piano with the left hand only, which was admired, showing that age had not affected the dexterity of her fingers.

Mr. Behman S. Banaji thanked the President for presiding over the function. During his recent tour in Europe and America he had occasion to attend several musical performances and from what he heard that evening he was convinced that evening's function was as good and enjoyable as any he had attended in the West. He regretted to note,—it was a shame he said—that the local University had not made any provision for holding musical examinations here, with the result that pupils in Bombay had to appear in examinations held by a Western college or colleges.

A word of praise was uttered for those performers who had contributed in making the function a success. After the President was garlanded the meeting dispersed.

CORONER'S COURT.

BOY'S DEATH.

How the love of kites lured a boy into the jaws of death was related during the course of an inquest held on Sunday by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner.

At about 10-30 a.m., a Hindu boy aged 12, was found lying unconscious on a footpath near Wari Bunder. The boy was profusely bleeding from the nose when he was removed to the J. J. Hospital. It appears that the boy had climbed a tree to take out a kite that had got stuck in one of its branches. He seems to have taken his stand on a dried and decayed branch of the tree which suddenly gave way. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries by 3 p.m. In the opinion of the House Surgeon, death was due to fracture of the skull and haemorrhage.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALL INDIA DIGAMBAR JAIN PARISHAD.

ETAWAH CITY, Nov. 8.

The proceedings of the All India Digambar Jain Parishada began on the night of the 5th and ended on 6th. Many resolutions concerning social and religious reform were passed unanimously. Most important were those recommending the use of Swadeshi cloth, exhorting Jain students to distinguish themselves in Hindi literature and to bring out ancient Jain's contribution to it. The session ended in shouts of Jain Dharama ki Jai."

The meetings of the Jain Tattva Prakashini Sabha were also held. Dr. Sitaprasad delivered a lecture on self-realisation. Mr. Champak Rai spoke on comparative religion showing that Jain principles were expressed in different words in the sacred books of Christians Moslems and Hindus.

BENGAL P. C. C.

MR. DAS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

JOINT STATEMENT APPROVED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Mr. C. R. Das was re-elected President and Mr. Satgowriepathi Roy, Secretary in place of Mr. Anilbaran Roy, now in jail, who is detained under the Bengal Regulation. The meeting approved of the policy and programme outlined in the joint statement issued over the signatures of Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajist leaders.

"WELCOME THE ANNOUNCEMENT."

MR. T. RANGACHARIAR ON GANDHI-SWARAJISTS COMPROMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Interviewed by the "Swarajya" on the Candhi-Swarajists compromise Mr. T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., said it had always been his policy which he had never failed to put into practice, to endeavour to secure that there should be no two national institutions or parties till they obtained Responsible Government and so long as they had to struggle to get freedom as in the self-governing dominions the more united they were the greater would be the effect of all actions.

WELCOME THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

He added:—I welcome the announcement made in Calcutta the other day by the leaders of the extreme sections. There is no difference in substance in the views of Indians on main questions as to what is wanted for reforming the constitutional Government of this country. It must be easy, nay it becomes the duty, of every Indian to make the Congress the one channel of activities. If a few prominent people and certain newspapers in the country would realise that no particular party can lay just claims to a monopoly of wisdom and patriotism and suit their actions to their words, the realisation of unity between all parties would be assured ere long. Consistently with my policy as stated above, I am prepared to abide by the programme set up for the Congress in the recent manifesto and to welcome it with open hands. May there be a real change of heart.

NO BELIEF IN ECONOMIC PROPOSITION.

Asked if he would be willing to spin and wear Khaddar, Mr. Rangachariar said as an economic proposition he did not believe in spinning but if it was insisted on as the convention of the society to which one belonged, he did not see any insuperable objection to accepting it. He also thought that it was possible to be decently clad in cloth made in this country not necessarily Khaddar.

A SHIP-WRECKED MARINER.

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the Gandhi-Swarajist Agreement the "Madras Mail" says: In order to present a fictitious appearance of unity Mr. Gandhi has sacrificed the last thread of independence and allowed himself to be involved in a transaction which is repugnant in its palpable hypocrisy. He clings to Khaddar like a ship-wrecked mariner to his last plank. Britain looks to India for an index to future progress and she sees the leaders bartering principles for bought yarn and false unity.

HARAPPA RAILWAY SMASH TRIAL.

EVIDENCE OF DIST. TRAFFIC SUPDT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

At the resumed hearing of the Harappa Railway smash case to-day in which Beant Singh is being prosecuted, Abdul Rehiman Station Master of Mirdad Manfi gave formal evidence and recognised the handwriting of the accused on up-reply books and down enquiry books.

Cross-examined, witness stated it took him two minutes to cancel the line clear and transmit the message of concellation.

Mr. A. Cooper, District Traffic Superintendent Multan who was the next prosecution witness was examined by the Crown counsel at length. In his examination the witness stated that he went to the place of the accident from Multan and from there proceeded to Mirdad Manfi and ordered that the Assistant Station Master be suspended. He was not a member of the Enquiry Committee although he was going there every day. Regarding control rules the witness said that the controller could give way but he could mention the fact of protest to a higher authority and then it was for the higher authority to see whether the controller's orders were correct or the station master's protest.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, witness stated that the Multan District authorities did give preference to their own trains over the other trains and all up trains were given preference over the down trains coming from the other districts. Asked whether there were any rules authorising him to do so, witness said he was not aware of any. Witness was then referred to two other rules which were promulgated after the accident, one of which, he said, was not issued with his knowledge and that was as regards crossing "that a crossing cannot be changed by the controller if once arranged but detention of a train should be ascribed to the cause which led to it. The second rule which necessitated at least fifteen minutes time to be given to the Station Master to change the crossing was promulgated by him. Asked as to whether that was the minimum time that he thought was required for changing the crossing once arranged, witness replied in the affirmative. Witness admitted that the trains were running before scheduled time but it was done by A.T.S. (Transportation) Multan but as soon as it came to his notice he cancelled the order. Asked as to whether the rule as regards giving the up trains preference over down trains promulgated on 29th August (the day of the accident) was framed with his knowledge or at his instance witness stated it was framed by A.T.S. (Transportation) Multan. Further questioned whether there had been lots of fines in his district for detention of trains witness said that was a fact but A.T.S. (Transportation) inflicted those fines. (The Court ordered the witness to produce these fine registers). Asked whether he made an enquiry at Mirdad Manfi on the next day of the accident witness said "no because superior officers were making enquiries."

Re-examined by Crown counsel witness stated he only remembered 43 up train to be allowed to run before time. Asked by court whether 43 up would be allowed to proceed to Montgomery before scheduled time, witness replied in the affirmative.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

CO-OPERATION IN MAHARASHTRA.

CONFERENCE AT BARAMATI.

The Second Divisional Co-operative Conference for Maharashtra was held at Baramati on the 4th and 5th November 1924 under the auspices of the Maharashtra Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh presiding. In addition to the large number of delegates sent by the several co-operative institutions the Conference was attended by a good number of representatives from the Native States in the Deccan. Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Registrar Co-operative Societies and several other officers and honorary organisers of the co-operative department were also present. The audience was very large and was seated in a huge and nicely decorated pandal specially erected for the Conference on the premises of the shop conducted by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank on behalf of the Nira Canal Societies. The Conference was a grand success in all respects.

The Conference opened on Tuesday with a prayer and welcome song and the Chairman of the Reception Committee Rajesaheb of Malegaon welcomed the delegates with a simple speech. He traced the history of Co-operation in general and also the growth of co-operation in the Nira Valley Tract and pointed out the directions in which co-operation should progress, if it is to be permanently beneficial to the agriculturists. He exhorted the societies to learn the lesson of self-dependence.

Mr. R. M. Sane, the veteran co-operator of Maharashtra then proposed the President-elect to the chair and Rao Bahadur Joglekar supported the resolution in suitable terms and it was unanimously passed amidst cheers.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

The President delivered a learned and thoughtful address which was listened by the audience with great attention punctuated by cheers and applause. He expounded the idea of co-operation and showed clearly how it was indispensable in all spheres of life. He described the ancient form of co-operation and pointed out the necessity of co-operation in the present circumstances of the people for their economic regeneration. The problems of famine tracts were fully discussed and the duties of Government in the matter of relieving some of the difficulties of the people in the famine were indicated. The consolidation of holdings, conservation of fodder for saving cattle and providing long-term loans for land improvements and for industries were in his opinion the measures that could bring some relief to the people. He touched a few of the obstacles in the way of the spread of co-operation among the people and appealed for unity of all classes of people in this country in the task of national regeneration.

After the speech of the President was over, Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, the indefatigable worker and to whose efforts the success of the Conference is largely due, announced the names of the Subjects Committee which was asked to prepare draft resolutions on various subjects suggested by the delegates for the consideration of the Conference. The Subjects Committee met in the morning of the 5th and submitted twelve resolutions. The Conference met the same day at 2 p.m. and lively discussion took place on the resolutions brought forward for the acceptance of the Conference. As the proceedings were in Marathi the delegates of the societies could follow the discussions intelligently and record their opinion after thoroughly understanding the issues involved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions passed those about the finances in famine tracts, the co-operation between societies in British territories and Native States, the necessity and importance of starting sale societies, the starting of supervising Unions, the provision of cheap and long-term loans by Government for land improvement works, the amendments in the new co-operative bill, the demand for concession rates for delegates of co-operative conferences travelling on railways and steamers deserve special mention. The resolution relating to the insertion in the preamble to the Act, of the responsibility of Government for providing long-term loans at cheaper rates was received with great enthusiasm though the Co-operative Department pointed out certain difficulties in their way. One outstanding feature of interest of this Conference was the presence of a large number of officers and delegates from the Native States and the discussions of common topics and exchange of thoughts between the delegates from the British and Native States territories showed the real meaning and spirit of co-operation which transcends all limitations of caste creed and territory. The passing of the resolutions being over the President in his closing speech exhorted the delegates once more to exert their utmost in the cause of co-operation. A hearty vote of thanks to the President and delegates and also a vote of thanks to the Reception Committee and workers by delegates brought the proceedings of this most unique and successful Conference to a close.

Calcutta, Nov. 7.—According to the returns received in the Commercial Intelligence Department the grant total of the gross Land Customs Revenue (excluding the salt revenue) amounted to 432 lakhs of rupees during the month of October 1924 as against 468 lakhs of rupees in the preceding month and 378 lakhs of rupees a year ago.

Madras, Nov. 9.—Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court who had gone on leave to England returned this morning by the Bombay mail and is assuming charge of his duties tomorrow.—A. P.

ARMISTICE DAY.

HIS MAJESTY'S WISHES.

The following press note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the empire the sixth anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. railway time on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m., railway time, guns will be fired at Colaba, near the Gymkhana Ground, and near Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. Rail and water transport need not however, be suspended.

As on the last occasion, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishs and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

HOSTEL FOR PARSEE STUDENTS.

The joint Hon. Secretaries of the young men's Parsee Association write from Sleater Road, Bombay:—

As intimated through these columns, our Association has started a hostel on the lines of the leading College hostels of the City, to provide the much-needed facilities for the Parsee students, at the Wimbridge House, Sleater Road, and with a view to give wider relief, additional accommodation for a few more students has been made available from the beginning of the term opening the 10th instant. The monthly lodging charges of Rs. 14 per head have been reduced to Rs. 12 (including furniture, light and servant charges), to suit the pockets of all students, and we trust due advantage will be taken of the facilities offered by the hostel.

Applications for admission to the hostel should be addressed to us and forwarded to P. O. Box 828, Bombay, with Rs. 5 as caution money. Other particulars can be obtained on application at the same address.

Official and Personal.

Ranchi, Nov. 7.—The Governor will leave on tour on 12th instant. After visiting Topchanchi, Gobindpur and Purulia, the Governor arrives at Patna on 23rd instant.

(Continued from column 6.)

ham one; Doncaster four, Accrington one; Durham one, Chesterfield one; Lincoln one, Rochdale two; Nelson one, Grimsby nil; Southport three, Halifax one; Tranmere nil, Darlington one; Walsall nil, Bradford two; Wigan five, Wrexham nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Ayr one, Dundee nil; Celtic six, Kilmarnock nil; Cowdenbeath two, Airdrieonians one; Falkirk seven Queen's Park nil; Hamilton nil, Hibernians two; Hearts one, Aberdeen one; Partick two, Motherwell two; St. Johnstone one, Morton three; St. Mirren three, Raith nil; Third Lanark one, Rangers one.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In Friendly Association football match the Army beat the South Africans by four goals to three at Aldershot Cambridge University beat London Caledonians by four goals to nil and Oxford University were beaten by Corinthians by three goals to two.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in Rugby Union to-day:—

Clifton four, Birkenhead Park forty-one; Oxford University eleven, Blackheath five; Bradford twenty-nine, Edinburgh Academicals three; Bristol thirty-five Rosslyn Park nil; Leicester thirty-nine Cambridge University three; Cardiff three Newport six; Guy's Hospital five, Coventry eleven; Cross, Keys six, Aberavon three; Gloucester nil, Devonport Services nil; Edinburgh Wanderers fourteen Heriotonians six; Richmond seventeen Harlequins eleven; Swansea eight, Llanelly thirteen; United Services fifteen, London Scottish eleven.

In County Championship Cumberland beat Lancashire by twenty-two points to nil at Workington.

In Scottish International Rugby trial at Inverness Aberdeenshire beat Inverness and Ross by thirty-six points to thirteen.

At Newcastle All-Blacks beat Northumberland by 27 points to 4.—Reuter.

BILLIARDS IN ENGLAND.

NEWMAN'S RECORD BREAK OF 1370

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A remarkable billiards match, 16,000 up on level terms, played with ivory balls, concluded at Burroughes Hall last evening in which Newman compiled the world's record break of 1,370 to which Smith replied with a personal record of 1,173. Closing scores were:—Smith 16,000, Newman 15,531.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM'S TALL SCORE.

HOSIE AND B. DALVI IN FORM.

The two-day fixtures between the Hindu and Bombay Gymkhanas on the latter's ground ended in a win for the home team by 3 wickets and 55 runs on first-inning results. The Hindus opened their innings on Saturday when they scored 154 for 6 wickets. Wodehouse was responsible for disposing of the first Hindu pair S. M. Dalvi and Jai. Dongre stayed the lot with his 53 and Vithal knocked 56 before Parker got behind his defence. The Hindus resumed batting and one of the overnight not-outs. B. Dalvi put up a century and still remained unbeaten. Except that 101, there was no substantial addition to the Hindu score. They declared their innings with a wicket in hand for 237.

The Gymkhana had an uphill task before them and they faced the situation in splendid fashion. They did not begin too well, Andrews and Parker being dismissed for 2 and 10 respectively. Wodehouse who had the best bowling average of the day signalled the first 50 and Hosie's 133 was an excellent contribution. Hosie played all-round cricket and scored quickly. Travers followed suit with a 71 and for 7 wickets the Gymkhana scored 328 which won the match for them by a margin of 3 wickets and 55 runs.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	Runs.
S Dalvie	0
L P Jai	0
S S Dongre	52
K G Pardeshi	0
P Vithal	56
V A Bopatkar	2
B A Dalvi (not out)	101
H B Mahale	26
Godambe	19
Patack (not out)	4
— ? —	8
Extras	5
Total (declared for 9 wkts.)	273

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wodehouse	29	3	98	5
Parker	23	2	80	3
Travers	13	1	39	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	Runs.
Andrews	21
Parker	10
I. L D Wodehouse	56
A L Hosie, run out	133
Malone	3
Purcell	20
G Travers	71
Macdonell (not out)	8
Findlay, F Hardcastle and Johnson did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 7 wkts.)	328

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Godambe	24	3	121	4
Patack	20	5	92	2

KOLHAPUR RACES.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 9.

The following horses are Left-in:—

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Magical Mike 9-3, Island Lord 9-2, Harmony 8-13, Daphnis 8-6, Pendant 7-5.

THE PANHALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Lady Rita 10-5, Blackwater 8-8, Bristalscout 8-4, Sweet Apple 7-13, The Lily 7-12, Bathurst 7-7, Zarda 7-6.

THE PALACE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Sultan 9-9, Eed 9-2, Rajput 9-0, Anwar 8-11, Brindisi 8-8, Toofan 8-3.

THE PALACE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

My Fancy 9-9, Adwan 9-7, Surety 9-3, Little Joker 8-11, Panipat 8-9, Visto 8-6, Rising Star 7-13, Midherbeg 7-6.

THE S. S. AKKASAHIB MAHARAJA CUP. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Last Call 9-12, Sanderson 9-8, Mundoor 9-1, Meazer 8-9, Muzyed 8-7, Moscow 8-6, Cock Eye 8-2, Lahore 7-12.

THE S. S. AKKASAHIB MAHARAJA CUP. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Ramban 9-5, Sylvanmore 9-1, Zuggar 8-13, Dhareen 8-10, Sooroor 8-6, Rector 7-12, Burhan 7-9, Andherin 7-4.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Zamboor 9-7, Officer 9-5, Kabil 9-2, Good Gold 9-2, Bhagwazenda 8-7, Tawakul 8-3, Shahin 8-0, Daas 7-11, Bugler 7-4.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arenal nil, Notts County one; Aston Villa two, Bolton two; Blackburn one, West Bromwich nil; Bury three, Sunderland nil; Huddersfield one, Tottenham two; Liverpool three, Preston one; Manchester City two, Everton two; Newcastle three, Burnley nil; Nottingham Forest two, Cardiff one; Sheffield United one, Leeds one; West Ham nil, Birmingham one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley three, Coventry one; Blackpool one, Chelsea two; Bradford nil, Clapton Orient nil; Derby three, Southampton nil; Fulham two, Leicester two; Hull three, Stockport nil; Middlesborough nil, Oldham nil; Portsmouth one Manchester United one; Port Vale one, Sheffield Wednesday nil; South Shields one, Crystal Palace one; Wolverhampton one, Stoke nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Brixton Rovers one, Aberdare nil; Charlton two, Bournemouth two; Exeter one, Norwich nil; Merthyr nil, Lutin nil; Newport three, Swindon one; Northampton one, Brighton nil; Queen's Park Rangers one, Gillingham one; Reading one, Millwalla two; Southend two, Bristol City nil; Swansea seven, Brentford nil; Watford one, Plymouth nil.

(NORTHERN SECTION).

Ashington one, New Brighton one; Barrow one, Hartlepools one; Crewe three, Rother-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924

TOWARDS UNITED ACTION.

When the Viceroy hurled his political bomb in the shape of the Black Ordinance and the arrests of prominent Swarajists under Regulation 3 of 1818, the fond expectation of the bureaucracy was that a nation, which, thanks to differences in the Congress and to fanatical warfare between Hindus and Muslims, had been presenting the sorry spectacle of a house divided against itself, would be taken by surprise and its morale thoroughly destroyed. As often in the past, the bureaucracy reckoned without its host. Instead of a paralysis of the political life of the country which was expected to be the result of this concentrated campaign of repression, the viceregal onslaught on the fundamental rights of the people has come as a blessing in disguise. The resort to a musty Regulation and the promulgation of the Ordinance, with its blank cheque to the Police, have shown that the spirit of Rowlattism still reigns supreme, but the instinctive rally of all national forces in condemnation of the Bengal Terror has also demonstrated that the spirit, which inspired the nation in its determination to fight Rowlattism five years ago, is as alive as ever. The first unmistakable proof of this was given when Bengal rose almost to a man and decided to accept the viceregl challenge and men like Sir Nilratan Sarcar, Prankrishna Acharya, Bepin Chandra Pal and Shyam Sunder Chakerbutty stood on one platform to give expression to the united determination of their Province. The response of the rest of the country was no less complete and uncompromising. Though it was Bengal which was given over to the tender mercies of the Police and spies, the country was quick to realise that that Province was chosen merely as the scene of operations, but that it was the movement of national freedom that was in reality sought to be crushed under the pretext of combating the menace of anarchism. Not only did all political parties, not excluding the Liberals, unite in condemning this fresh move of the bureaucracy, but in the face of the common danger the spectre of communal bitterness and dissensions also disappeared.

In this hour of Bengal's trial, which is also the trial of India, there is, therefore, every cause for pride and satisfaction that the nation speaks with one voice. The question naturally arises whether the nation is also prepared to *act* with one mind and, rising to the height of its opportunity, to strike an effective blow for freedom? The manifesto issued over the signatures of Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Das and Nehru is intended to provide the answer and, judging from the comments that it has evoked from the Indian Press the answer is regarded as a satisfactory one. The only effective answer to the Government and to the Revolutionary Party to show the futility of its method is, the Mahatma says, the strongest direct action that is open to the believers in the utmost non-violence. For such action, however, he feels, the present atmosphere is not favourable. But the campaign of repression in Bengal cannot be effectively met merely by protests and resolutions of condemnation passed at public meetings. The country needs some plan of action in which all parties, if possible, can unite. The compromise arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajists is not wholly satisfying from this point of view, but it is satisfactory in that it prepares the way for such action by clearing the atmosphere. It leaves no excuse, plausible or otherwise, for any political parties to remain outside the Congress fold The Liberal Party, especially, is on its trial to-day. Unless it has misunderstood the lesson of the immediate past, of the working of the methods of coercion side by side with the destruction of the Reforms by the bureaucracy, it will realise that the battle of India's freedom cannot be won except by the rally of all forces on the side of patriotism. With the Conservatives in the saddle at Whitehall the issues are so joined to-day that you cannot be right with the bureaucracy without being false to the country. And the chief merit of the Joint Statement is that it is based on the recognition that the greatest obstacle to India's freedom is the existence of the party spirit and of separate activities directed though they be to the realisation of one common national aim, and that for winning freedom unity of aim is not enough without unity of action. It is this recognition that has prompted the Mahatma to make his generous surrender to the Swarajists. The pain that must have been caused to him by the decision to accept the Swarajist plan of action in the Councils as an integral part of the Congress programme can better be imagined than described. But he has made the surrender because he realises the danger of allowing the Congress to remain a divided house and the supreme need of presenting a united front to the bureaucracy inside the Councils as well as outside. The bureaucratic attack has now been directed against the Swarajists because they have been the most active and successful party in the country. It has ever been so. Under the pretext of vindicating "Law and Order" the bureaucracy has always taken advantage of divisions in the country to strike at its most powerful foe and met the demand for national freedom by menacing individual freedom. It is time, therefore, we learnt the lesson and, following the magnanimous example of the Mahatma, closed up our ranks and, while giving the fullest play to the Swarajist programme in the Assembly and the Councils, also set about evolving an effective plan of action outside of them. Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the Congress, has lost no time in calling a representative Conference of all parties, which, we trust, will devise such a plan of action.

In the meanwhile, we are glad to see that the Joint Statement is having its effect. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, recognising that there cannot be two national institutions or parties till responsible government is attained, is prepared to abide by the programme set up for the Congress in the Joint Saatement and to welcome it with open hands. We trust his example will be followed by others who have since 1920 kept aloof from the Congress. We pubish elsewhere the moving and scathing indictment of Lord Reading's action which Mr. Sastri has made from his sick-bed in Bangalore. Mr. Sastri is a master of words and few can improve upon what he has written. The test to apply to British administration, he rightly says, is whether it can restore order and tranquillity without crushing freedom and fearless exercise of citizenship. "The test has repeatedly found our Government wanting. Arrests without warrant, summary trials, searches of houses and offices are occasionally necessary even in advanced countries. But indefinite detention and imprisonment at the pleasure of the executive and without judicial trial are barbarous expedients which, we flattered ourselves, we were about to eliminate from the life of India." Having demonstrated the danger of the Ordinance Mr. Sastri declares that "many loyal subjects of His Majesty will find themselves unable, with the best will in the world, to give the Viceroy and his Government that support and co-operation which His Excellency expects from 'all those who have truly at heart the peace, the prosperity and the political future of India.'" On the other hand, while apprehending that the drastic powers of the Ordinance will be used to stifle legitimate agitation, he does not think it necessary to join the Swaraj Party. The Swarajist policy will now become an integral part of the programme of the Congress. Will Mr. Sastri, therefore, refuse to return to the fold of the Congress? On his own admission, the expectation that the Reforms would make Rowlattism impossible has been falsified and the Government are still far from paying due heed "to the wise maxim of statesmanship that sedition can only be cured by removing the matter of it." The Liberal policy of Co-operation stands condemned as bankrupt as Mr. Sastri himself stands disillusioned and embittered as his stinging but fully deserved thrusts at the Viceroy and the Indian members of the Executive Council clearly show. What, then, is Mr. Sastri's remedy for the present situation beyond mere barren opposition to the Ordinance? If he has any effective remedy to suggest, there is nothing to prevent, and the call of duty, as Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar says, is imperative enough to necessitate, his joining the Congress and inducing it to adopt it.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Birkenhead's Visit to India.

Lord Birkenhead, the new Secretary of State, has visited the India Office and "in the plainest terms" made known his policy which "leans towards the fullest co-operation between Englishmen and Indians compatible with law and order." The emphasis on "lean" is deliciously frank. Evidently the policy is not *always* to be one of the fullest co-operation between Englishmen and Indians. Again the co-operation is to be compatible with Law and Order—which means, of course, that when the interests of the two clash the policy to be adopted will be the one which has now been inaugurated by Lord Reading. The country, in short, will have "Justice" with a vengeance when its destiny is placed in the hands of an ex-Lord Chief Justice and an ex-Lord Chancellor. Lord Birkenhead, however, is not going to allow any time to be lost in "recovering the lost Dominion" by which, according to the "Morning Post", he has to justify his appointment. He is shortly to visit India to learn at first hand the present feelings of officials and Indians on the subject. India has not had a very pleasant experience of the last visit of a Secretary of State which resulted in the twin-gift of the Rowlatt Act, with its sequel of the Punjab tragedy, and the Government of India Act of 1919, a stone instead of the bread that India needed. India will not a second time make the mistake of setting much store by the visit of the Secretary of State. Lord Birkenhead is welcome to visit this country. If he makes, or is allowed to make, a genuine attempt to understand India, it will not take him long to realise that neither "resolute government" nor sham concession will enable him to recover the "Lost Dominion."

Mr. Philby Again.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has done well to draw attention to the sinister aspects of Mr. Philby's mission to the Hedjaz. Ibn Saud has repeatedly declared that he will leave the question of administration and control of the Holy Places in the Hedjaz to the decision of the Conference of representatives of Muslims all the world over. In accordance with this declaration he has issued certain invitations. While the Government of India have not yet granted passports to the Khilafat Delegations, it is noteworthy that the only persons from India whom Ibn Saud has invited to the Conference are Indian Princes, who can hardly be expected to act as free agents. What is this due to? Will the Indian Muslims be wrong if they come to the natural conclusion that this sudden development has something to do with Mr. Philby's unexpected arrival in Jeddah "in the quickest and quietest manner" on a cargo steamer? The object of Mr. Philby's visit is stated to be the making of a "voluntary and entirely unofficial" attempt to mediate. With the knowledge of Mr. Philby's past record the assurance that his present mission is purely unofficial is hardly convincing. The Government of India can only allay the misgivings of Indian Muslims about this "unofficial" mission by removing the embargo against the principal leaders of the Khilafat movement proceeding to the Hedjaz and Nejd and by granting passports to the Khilafat Delegation.

Reaction in France.

The downfall of the Labour Government and the advent of the Conservative Government on the rising tide of reaction are gradually having their inevitable effect on world politics. Already they have helped Mr. Coolidge to be returned to office with an overwhelming majority. In France too, the position of M. Herriot is being assailed and reactionaries are exerting themselves to undo the great work of European pacification which Mr. MacDonald, with his help, began. M. Millerand, the ex-President of the Republic, has chosen an opportune moment to enter the arena of active politics again. A new political League has been formed; with a newspaper of its own, and an attempt is made to rally the country against the present combination of Radical and Socialist Parties which, in the familiar language of Reaction, are accused of leading it to "demagogy revolution and anarchy." The French Press we are told, regards the development as very serious. And well it may. For, on the continuance in office of M. Herriot with the support of the Socialists, depends the permanence of the settlement with Germany and the peace of Europe. By common consent the most constructive achievement of the Labour Government was in the realm of foreign affairs and Mr. MacDonald proved himself the greatest Foreign Secretary Britain has had for many years. It remains to be seen if the Conservative Government is able, by resolute development of Mr. MacDonald's policy, to prevent the downfall of M. Herriot who is charged by his opponents with having betrayed the interests of France.

Kenya Immigration Bill.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi writes:—"Has the Kenya Immigration Bill been really killed or merely suspended? Mr. K. C. Roy, member of the Colonial Committee, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The Immigration Bill is *dead* and that is no mean gain." In his letter of the 14th August the London correspondent of the "Leader" wrote: "Mr. Polak did not expect that the Committee would, at the first attempt, be able to do more than it has in fact done, namely, *kill* the Immigration Bill.' The Standing Committee of the East African Indian National Congress thinks that the Immigration question has been decided in their favour and that the Bill has been *abandoned*. Now let us see what Mr. Thomas said on this subject. The Colonial Secretary said:—"Immigration. My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants of whatever class, race, nationality or character as may be likely to be prejudicial to the economic interests of the Natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion in regard to the extent of net Indian Immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a Statistical Department to obtain accurate information in regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted." I have read and re-read this statement and I have failed to understand how it can be interpreted to mean that the Immigration Bill is *dead* or has been *killed*. What guarantee is there that the Bill will not be enacted in the future? In fact on the contrary there is a very definite statement that the Colonial Secretary will be free to restrict Immigration whenever he thinks the danger has arisen. Suppose the Conservative Colonial Secretary wants to give permission to the Kenya Government to enact an Indian Immigration Restriction Bill after three years, is there any thing in the statement of Mr. Thomas to prevent him from doing that?

A False Hope.

Mr. Chaturvedi proceeds:—"When a representative of the "Hindu" told Mr. Rangachariar about the decision of Mr. Thomas he replied that he had reason to believe the summary did not convey all that had been decided or was to be decided. Now this shows that something has been kept back from us which is responsible for different versions of Mr. Thomas' statement. It is really unfortunate that we should have been kept in the dark on so vital an issue. We want a clear and full statement of facts and so long as those are not available the only interpretation that can be put upon the statement of Mr. Thomas is that which the "East African Standard" of Nairobi enunciated in its issue of 11th August that Mr. Thomas has only suspended the Bill as it was irritating and that in effect the Immigration Ordinance will be enacted at some future date without the complicating ill-feeling and racial antagonism aroused by the Bill itself. We Indians have a short memory. The announcement of Mr. Thomas though it was practically the same as that of the Duke of Devonshire did not arouse even one hundredth of the indignation aroused by the White paper. If after three years a sort of mildly-worded Indian Immigration Bill is passed in Kenya it will not cause any agitation here. For the present the Indian people in Kenya and India may well go to sleep comfortably assured that the Immigration Bill has been killed. They will wake up some day to realise that it was not the Indian Immigration Restriction Bill that was 'killed' by Mr. Thomas but the Indian agitation for equal rights in Kenya.' Mr. Chaturvedi is right. It is entertaining a false hope to imagine that the immigration proposals which were the basis of the policy formulated in the notorious White Paper will not be carried into effect when its authors have returned to power. Circumstanced as we are, we cannot afford to be lulled into a false sense of security as regards our liberties at home or abroad. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(BY SWAMI YATISWAR ANANDA.)

"Whether we call it Vedantism or any ism the truth is that Advaitism is the last word of religion and thought, and the only position from which one can look upon all religions and sects with love. We believe it is the religion of the future enlightened humanity. The Hindus may get the credit of arriving at it earlier than other races, they being an older race than either the Hebrew or the Arab; yet practical Advaitism, which looks upon and behaves to all mankind as one's own soul, is yet to be developed among the Hindus universally.

"On the other hand, our experience is that if ever the followers of any religion approached this equality in an appreciable degree in the plane of practical workaday life,—it may be quite unconscious generally of the deeper meaning and the underlying principle of such conduct, which the Hindus as a rule so clearly perceive—it is those of Islam and Islâm alone.

"Therefore we are firmly persuaded that without the help of practical Islam, theories of Vedantism, however fine and wonderful they may be, are entirely valueless to the vast mass of mankind. We want to lead mankind to the place where there is neither the Vedas, nor the Bible, nor the Koran; yet this has to be done by harmonising the Vedas, the Bible and the Koran. Mankind ought to be taught that religions are but the varied expressions of the *religion* which is Oneness, so that each may choose the path that suits him best.

"For our own Motherland a junction of the two great systems—Hinduism and Islam—Vedanta Brain and Islam Body—is the only hope.

"I see in my mind's eye the future perfect India rising out of this chaos and strife, glorious and invincible, with Vedanta brain and Islam body."

Thus did Swami Vivekananda write more than a quarter of a century back to a Mahomedan admirer of his about the unification of the two great sister communities in India. We quote the memorable letter almost in full to enable the reader to find out for himself from the very words of the Swami the true significance of the Hindu-Moslem unity as understood by this great patriot-saint of Modern India.

Swami Vivekananda's Dream

It will be evident to even a superficial reader that the unity dreamt of by Swami Vivekananda was to be one based not on material interests, but on the community of spiritual ideals and aspirations. Acquainted as he was with the deep religious instinct of both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities,—a trait common to almost all who people this Motherland of ours—he could at once find out that any union to be worth the name must be a union of hearts beating to the same spiritual tune. This implies a better knowledge, and with it a better understanding of each other's religion, and the recognition of the universal ideals common to both. Thus alone can be brought about a synthesis of the universal principles of Hinduism with the democratic practices of Islam. What is most essential at the present juncture of our national life is this:—The ideals of our religions must cease to be idle dreams. We must realise them in our everyday life and practice. Again, our activities must no longer be aimless and misdirected. They should, on the other hand, be inspired by the great principles we all claim to follow. In short,

(Continued on page 9.)

TROUBLE IN SPAIN

PLOT AGAINST DIRECTORY

ARRESTS AND SKIRMISHES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

That there has been trouble in Spain appears from the telegrams from Perpignan announcing the arrest of twenty armed Spaniards who confessed that they had been engaged in a plot against the Directory.

A telegram from Barcelona describes a police pursuit of the suspects and the prolonged fight with revolvers on Boulevard at San Antonio resulting in one policeman being killed and another wounded. Seven suspects all carrying bombs and revolvers have been arrested.

The Spanish Embassy in London states that an armed band of thirty entered the province of Navarra from France yesterday morning. They were forced to regross the frontier leaving one dead, one wounded and five prisoners. An attempt to seize the barracks at Barcelona was also defeated and the assailants were arrested.—Reuter.

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE AND INVADERS.

7 KILLED : 27 ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Further reports from the Spanish border record that great excitement continues in consequence of the reports of efforts having been made to smuggle-in arms at many points along the frontier. Numerous arrests have been made at various posts. Reuter's Madrid correspondent wires that a communique gives details of a collision between the police and the invaders at Pampelona near the French frontier in which two police and five invaders were killed and twenty-seven of the latter arrested. The communique states that the affair is apparently a part of the revolutionary movement initiated by the Anarchists across the French frontier in conjuction with the Spanish syndicalist extremists.—Reuter.

ACTIVITIES ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris—Newspapers report he recent activity of Spaniards between Paris and the Spanish frontier and several parties left in motor-cars for the frontier which they crossed on foot.—Reuter.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY AND GOVERNOR.

REQUISITION TO RECONSIDER THE QUESTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, Nov. 8.

In addition to Karachi public meetings for condemnation of the Bengal Ordinance have been held at Hyderabad (Sindh) Sakkar and Shikarpur.

In view of the Nationalist Party having defeated the proposal to present an address to the Governor of Bombay by the Karachi Municipality by 21 votes to 18 at a meeting where several European and loyalist Indian members were absent a requisition has now been sent by 26 members for a special meeting of the municipality to reconsider the question.

GANDHI AND TILAK HOLIDAYS.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY FIRM.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, (SIND), Nov. 8.

The Hyderabad Municipality having resolved to observe Gandhi and Tilak days as holidays, the District Magistrate wrote to the Municipality that the resolution was against Municipal law. The Municipality has now resolved that the law does not prevent it from observing the said days as holidays.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Nov. 8.

The Hyderabad Municipality has resolved to present an address to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when he visits Sind early in December. A similar motion has been thrown out in the Karachi Municipality.

ADDRESS TO M. MAHOMED ALI.

JUDGMENTS IN CASES AGAINST POONA MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Nov. 8.

Mr. Wild, District Judge of Poona, delivered judgments to-day in the two civil cases instituted by Government against the Poona City Municipality for injunction to restrain the latter from spending any money on the address given to Maulana Mahomed Ali and on the marble statue raised in the memory of Lokamanya Tilak. The judge granted injunction in the first case but dismissed the second with respect to Lokamanya Tilak's statue with all costs on Government.

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LORD BIRKENHEAD'S APPOINTMENT.

AN OMINOUS CHOICE.

TORY PRESS SATISFIED.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's appointment the "Daily Telegraph" says that it will be specially welcome to those who are anxious for the restoration of respect for order and British authority which has been badly shaken during the disastrous Secretaryship of Lord Olivier.

The "Morning Post" says if Lord Birkenhead at the India Office contrives to recover the lost Dominion he will justify his appointment.

The "Daily News" says that at first sight it may seem dangerous but it draws attention to his speech opposing the House of Lord's resolution on the Amritsar Massacre of 1920. The paper adds that he will be presented with a great opportunity to win the reputation of a more solid worth than any available through the prizes that glitter.—Reuter.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE'S POLICY.

TO VISIT INDIA SHORTLY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The political correspondent of the "Sunday Times" says that Lord Birkenhead has already paid a visit to the India Office and in the plainest terms made known his policy which leans towards the fullest cooperation between Englishmen and Indians compatible with law and order. He shortly visits India to learn at first hand the present feelings of officials and Indians on the subject.—Reuter.

'OBSERVER" WELCOMES THE CHOICE

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Applauding Lord Birkenhead's new office which it describes as a position of momentous responsibility, the "Observer" says that as a statesman he has all the powers of exposition and debate and with his absolute clarity, judicial intellect and receptive temper he can warm up to generous sympathies. Order must be kept in India. The stipulated condition of reform is wanting. There can be no further progress without assured cooperation. The Muslims and the Sikhs can be conciliated. Then the larger problem of Hindu agitation must be faced. Dyarchy must be re-examined as dispassionately as if it had never been. Lord Birkenhead has the fibre and intellect to undertake the work.—Reuter.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT POSTS STILL VACANT.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

It is stated that Mr. Baldwin who is spending the weekend at Chequers will submit the second list of the appointments to the new administration next Tuesday. The positions which remain to be filled include only one which is likely to carry Cabinet rank namely the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. Several important Government posts such as that of the Postmaster-General, the First Commissioner of works, the Minister of Transport the President of the Department of Overseas Trade, the Solicitor-General, the Paymaster-General, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, the Financial Secretary to Treasury and all Under-Secretaryships are however still vacant.—B. O. W.

ANNOUNCEMENT THIS WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

It is understood that the remaining Ministerial appointments will be published after the week-end.

It is officially announced that Commander Eyres Monsell has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.—Reuter.

UNDER-SECRETARIES TO RETURN TO THEIR POSTS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

The "Times" says it is now clear that most of the Under-Secretaries will be asked to return to the posts held by them in the last Baldwin Administration. It is pointed out that they have been keeping in touch with the work of their departments by serving on various committees appointed by the Conservative Party while it was in Opposition.—B. O. W.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

WHY HE REFUSED TO BE CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER,

LEAFIELD, Nov. 7.

An interesting statement was made today by Sir Douglas Hogg, new Attorney-General, when he was opening a new block of tenements at Marylebone. He said that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Baldwin's last Government, had deliberately refused that office under the New Government and had accepted one lower in rank solely in order that he might devote his great abilities and unrivalled knowledge of municipal affairs to the solution of the housing problem.

As already announced Mr. Neville Chamberlain is the Minister of Health in the New Government.—B. O. W.

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON NEW CABINET

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

Sir Robert Horne whose omission from the Cabinet has caused some comment in political circles paid a high tribute last night to the New Cabinet. In his view it contained not only ripe experience and great political sagacity but it embodied the forces of momentum which he hoped would ensure a progressive policy.—B. O. W.

REPLY TO REPRESSION.

CONFERENCE OF ALL PARTIES IN BOMBAY.

TO CONSIDER GANDHI-DAS-NEHRU STATEMENT.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S INVITATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

Mr. Mahomed Ali has issued the following statement as President of the Congress:—

"I am convening a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for Friday the 21st. and Saturday the 22nd instant, at Bombay to consider the recommendations published over the signatures of Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru with a view to unite all Parties and to induce those who in 1920 felt called upon to retire from the Congress to rejoin it and to devise means to meet the recrudescence of repression which is evidently aimed at the Swaraj Party of Bengal.

"I hope that every member of the All-India Congress Committee who can will make it a point to attend the meeting, and I take this opportunity of cordially inviting also the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and all the Provincial Legislative Councils and the Central Khilafat Committee and members of the Committees or Councils of (1) The Hindu Maha Sabha; (2) the Muslim League; (3) the Sikh League; (4) the Indian Christian Association; (5) the Jamiat-ul-Ulema; (6) the Liberal Federation; (7) the National Convention; (8) the Arya Swadeshik Sabha and the Arya Paradoshik Sabha; (9) the European Association; (10) the Parsee Punchayat; (11) the Anglo-Indian Association; (12) the Sikh Sudhar Sabha and (13) the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha.

"I hope they will be able to attend the meeting and give the All-India Congress Committee the benefit of their assistance and guidance. I have endeavoured to name all the principal Associations I could call to my mind, but if through inadvertance the name of any such Association has been omitted, I trust it will not take amiss but communicate with me so that arrangements may be made for the inclusion of its representatives. It is desired to invite all interested in uniting all parties, in resisting the repressive policy initiated by the Government of Bengal. I trust that the importance of the occasion will be sufficient inducement for all leaders who can attend the meeting to send in their names to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, as early as possible.

EX-MINISTERS' MESSAGES TO DEPARTMENTS.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

In a message to the War Office Staff Mr. Stephen Walsh placed on record his sincere appreciation of the loyal and unfailing support which all grades of the departments, both Military and Civil had afforded him. He added that it was with a feeling of deep regret and real sense of personal loss that he left his colleagues and his friends who had so successfully shared his burdens and lightened his task.

Other Ministers have addressed messages on similar lines to the First Secretaries of their late departments. The Health Minister, Mr. Wheatley pays a warm tribute to the keenness and efficiency with which he had been supported and which have made his period of office a time upon which he will look back with an undiluted pleasure. He adds "My chief interest in politics has always been in local Government and public health work and I cannot but be glad to know that their administration is in such excellent hands."—B. O. W.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S MESSAGE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

In view of the change of Government many of the ex-Ministers took leave of their departments yesterday.

Lord Chelmsford who was the First Lord of the Admiralty took occasion to issue a message conveying to all ranks and ratings his admiration of their splendid discipline and efficiency. He added that what he had been privileged to see made him fully confident in future of the great service with which he was proud to have been associated.—B. O. W.

LABOUR'S LAST HONOURS LIST.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

The Dissolution Honours list published to-day is a very brief one, comprisnig only five names. Mr. William Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Mr. Benjamin Spoor, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and the Chief Labour Whip become Privy Councillors. Sir Cecil Hurst, Legal adviser to the Foreign Office, becomes Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and Saint George. Mr. Walford Selby who was Secretary to Mr. Macdonald as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Charles Duff one of the late Prime Minister's Private Secretaries become Commandar of the Victorian Order.—B. O. W.

NEW LIBERAL WHIPS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal Leader, has appointed now whips for his attenuated party in the House of Commons. All six who discharged these functions in the last Parliament were defeated at the election. The Chief Whip, Mr Vivian Phillips, having promptly resigned, Sir Godfrey Collons has been appointed to succeed him and Sir Robert Hutchinson has been appointed as an additional Whip.—B. O. W.

TORY GOVT. AND SINGAPORE BASE.

JAPAN'S APPREHENSION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Tokio.—The return of the Conservatives to the Government of Britain has revived Japanese interest in the Singapore Base construction which is regarded as certain to be among the first acts of the new Government. The opinion is expressed that while the construction of the base will lose much of its significance in view of the probability of a Second Disarmament Conference it is bound to complicate the situation in the Far East as Japan will be compelled to participate in the conference with reservations.—Reuter.

DELHI PRESS COMMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

Commenting on British elections, "Comrade" says, "To us it matters little who is in England and who is in the Opposition. Man is man and master of his fate and India alone can decide what is to be her destiny. Neither Liberals nor Labourites have freed 320 million slaves of India. Tories will deserve our thanks if they but awaken us to a sense of our slavery."

The "Hindustan Times" commenting on the appointment of Lord Birkenhenhead to the India Office, says, "So far as India is concerned he will be as strong as Sir W. Johnson Hicks himself of time honoured policy of resolute rule but that need not worry us. The time is long past when India waited with anxiety to know as to who was to function as her Providence at Whitehall. It matters not now as to whether Fabian peer or Tory gallopper adorns the ministerial *gadi* at India Office but it may seem a singular irony that an ex-lord Chief Justice should be in Delhi and ex-lord Chancellor at Whitehall when in a major province in India ordinary law is suspended and summary legislation, Draconian in its severity, inequisitorial in its operations and Star Chamber—like in its methods, is enacted in secrecy and maintained with rigour."

ALLAHABAD PRESS VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Commeating on the appointment of Lord Birkenhead as Secretary of State for India, the "Pioneer" says:—It cannot be denied that the affairs of the India Office will now be in the hands of one of the most brilliant of British public men of the present generation and the policy he will carry out will be the policy laid down by Mr. Baldwin and his party before they entered on office.

The "Leader" says:—Examining the names and the records of the available men, we cannot say that India has done badly in getting the Earl of Birkenhead as Secretary of State. His high reputation for ability will not desert him in his new office, but whether he will acquire name and fame as worthy to be ranked among the great and friendly Secretaries of State such as Viscount Halifax and Sir Stafford Northcote and Viscount Morley and Mr. Edwin Montagu is a more doubtful proposition which only events can answer. Now there will be a combination in the governance of India of an ex-Lord Chancellor and an ex-Lord Chief Justice. It is best that she should not expect more or better of a Tory ex-Lord Chancellor.

RANGOON PRESS VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the appointment of the Secretary of State for India, the "Rangoon Gazette" says Mr. Baldwin's new Cabinet contains few appointments which will be received with greater satisfaction than that of Lord Birkenhead as Secretary of State for India.

The "Rangoon Times" says of all personalities available to the Prime Minister of sufficient calibre for the great office, Lord Birkenhead is the most progressively inclined.

The "Rangoon Daily News" says should Lord Birkenhead not dance to Tory tunes and should he come up to the expectations of his critics, India need not totally despair.

The "Rangoon Mail" says Lord Birken-

(Continued in column 6).

GOVT ATTACK ON SWARAJISTS.

DIRECT ACTION-THE ONLY REPLY.

WHY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE,

MAHATMA ON JOINT STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

On the eve of his departure from Calcutta to-day Mr. Gandhi gave an interview to a representative of the Associated Press of India.

Asked what would be the effect in the country as a result of the agreement between him and the Swaraj Party he said, "It is too early yet to say but I hope that the No-changers will be able heartily to accept it and that those who felt called upon to retire from the Congress in 1920 will see their way to re-join the Congress. He also hoped that the new change would help the production of more Khaddar."

RESULT OF REPRESSION.

Questioned regarding the situation in Bengal and the arrests under the Regulation III and the Special Ordinance he said, "Repression should result in uniting all the political parties in India because after such careful study as was open to me I retain the opinion that the repression is an attack upon the Swaraj Party, in other words upon determined and inconvenient opposition to the Government, no matter how constitutional it may be. If all the parties unite in expressing unequivocal disapproval of its policy the Government will realise that the public opinion is entirely against it. Personally I regret that at this critical juncture there is no atmosphere for Non-Co-operation or putting it more accurately civil disobedience for I consider that the measures adopted by the Bengal Government are such as to call for the strongest direct action that is open to the believers in the uttermost non-violence. It would be at once an answer to the Government for its arbitrary action and to the Revolutionary Party to show the futility of its methods."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"I regard both the repression of the type adopted by the Government and the violent methods of the Revolutionary Party as anarchy. The activity of the Government is possibly more dangerous because it is more organised and is adopted in the name of Law. But I recognise that whilst we are warring amongst ourselves and whilst the atmosphere is surcharged with violence though for the moment turned upon ourselves Civil Disobedience is an impossibility. But had the Hindus and Mussalmans not lost their heads and had there been no dissensions within the Congress I could have shown that Civil Disobedience was infinitely more effective and expeditious than violent methods. That civil disobedience must always be non-violent, open and strictly truthful makes it a weapon capable of being handled by scrupulously honourable men."

NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS' DUTY.

Asked as to what should be the attitude of the non-official Europeans in India at the present time Mr. Gandhi said, "In my opinion their way is perfectly clear. So far as I am aware all India will co-operate with them in discountenancing and putting down anarchical activities. But they are expected to appreciate the Indian standpoint, Indian aspirations and make common cause with the Indians in resisting the arbitrary use of authority and co-operate with them in their attempt to vindicate their right for freedom."

MAHATMAJI AND MR. DAS AT HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

THEIR REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the Gandhi-Das-Nehru Pact most favourably, the "Forward" says that the bureaucracy has purged our national life of its impurities and in seeking violently to take away our liberty has driven us to unity which is the only abiding guarantee of liberty. The document bears on it marks of rare statesmanship and we heartily congratulate the framers of it particularly Mahatma Gandhi, but for whose sweet reasonableness and far-sightedness such a happy consummation of the efforts to find a common platform for all parties in the Congress would have been impossible.

The final triumphal honour awaited Mahatmaji at the hands of the Howrah Municipality just on the eve of his departure for Delhi. Both he and Mr. C. R. Das were the recipients of the municipal addresses. Mahatma Gandhi replying said:—

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

"You will pardon me if I do not make a long reply to the beautiful address that you have presented to me this evening. I am just now working against time. I have to catch the mail for Delhi. There is a big crowd awaiting me outside and I do not know how long it will take me to reach the station. You will therefore, forgive me if I abruptly leave the hall after I have finished my reply.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the address and the sentiments expressed therein in connection with me. The briefest and aptest reply that I can make to this address is to repeat the reply that I gave to the address of the Calcutta Corporation last evening. But if any addition is to be made to that reply, I look to Mr. Das to supplement it and I shall associate myself in anticipation with every sentiment that he may express in connexion with the affairs of this Municipality and the welfare of its inhabitants. I thank you once again for the address and the sentiments expressed in it and I hope that we may before long see India in the manner in which we want to see her. I thank you" (cries of Bande Mataram).

The presentation over, Mr. Gandhi

(Continued on next page.)

VICEROY UNREPENTANT.

JUSTIFIES REPRESSION.

REPLY TO INDIAN ASSN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy replying to the telegram of the Indian Association of Calcutta protesting against the Bengal Ordinance says: "His Excellency is glad to observe that the Indian Association strongly condemns the acts of violence to which he and the Government of Bengal have referred. He assumes that this condemnation implies the admission of the necessity of punishing, and, what is even of greater importance, of preventing such acts of violence in the interests not only of public security but also of that ordered progress which he concurs with the Association in believing to be the eager desire of a large mass of opinion in the country. Those propositions being accepted, he is unable to follow the Association in their protest against a measure which is solely directed to these ends and to which no alternative has been suggested or has been shown by experience to be practicable. His Excellency has convinced himself, after mature reflection and on the amplest evidence, that to deal with crimes and criminal methods of so exceptional a character, exceptional measures are necessary and these have been so devised as to be applicable only to such cases.

"No object is more firmly established in His Excellency's mind than that which he has already declared that he deems it his duty and that of his Government to see that no violence or threat of violence shall operate to retard the ordered and constitutional political progress of the country."

OLD OTTOMAN DEBT.

LIABILITY REDUCED AND APPORTIONED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Constantinople.—The Commission for the apportioning of the old Ottoman debt has concluded its task with the result that the total Turkish liability has been reduced from 145,000,000 Turkish gold pounds to 57,500,000 Turkish gold pounds, involving an annual charge of 6,000,000 Turkish gold pounds instead of 9,500,000. Portions allocated to the various secessionary states are:—Greece 17,500,000 Turkish gold pounds, Palestine 5,000,000 Mesopotamia 12,500,000 and Syria 15,000,000 all of whom are given three months to lodge any objections.—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTION OF A COLOSSAL AIRSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The airship which Vickers have contracted to construct will contain a large lounge, 30 two-berth cabins and a smoking-room. It will be equipped with seven engines and have a cruising speed of seventy miles per hour.—Reuter.

(Codntinued from column 4.)

head is a fighter and fighters for India's freedom would love to come to grips with him.

The "Sun," a leading vernacular paper, commenting on the appointment of the new Secretary of State for India says that the appointment of such a personage at such a juncture indicates that India is not going to be ignored. The paper thinks that if Lord Birkenhead adopts the same policy as he was with regard to the Irish Home Rule movement, India will be a source of weakness, not strength, to the Empire.

"STATESMAN" ON LORD BIRKENHEAD'S APPOINTMENT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Birkenhead as the Secretary of State for India, the "Statesman" says: "It is for Lord Birkenhead a new field and it is only right that his critics should make it a fair field and not merely one without favour." The paper adds that the expiry of the ten years experimental period for the Reforms may approximately coincide with the next general election. It is not unlikely that Lord Birkenhead will wish to signalise his tenure of the India Office by some feat of statesmanship determining the future Government of India.

RISE IN STERLING.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

New York.—The sterling rose on heavy buying to 4/59 dollars, the highest level since July 1923.—Reuter.

MADRAS LEADERS ON NEW UNITY.

"AN EFFECTIVE REPLY TO REPRESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 8.

Sjt. Srinivas Ayangar and Satyamurti en route to Madras interviewed at the Rajahmundry station expressed complete satisfaction with the unity achieved at Calcutta between Mahatmaji and Swarajists. Both opined that the terms Congressmen and Swarajists will no longer be mentioned as mutually antagonistic. They paid tribute to Mahatmaja's farseeing statesmanship. The reunion will insure intensive work both inside and outside Councils. It is an effective answer to repression.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SWARAJ PARTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

II

In the final stages of the Children's Protection Bill, the leader of the Swaraj party won again another important constitutional victory. It is ordinarily the case that in the case of each legislation, the rule-making powers of Government are absolute. Mr. Jayakar claimed for the Legislature the absolute right of rule-making powers until the Executive was wholly responsible to the Council and identified with it. The leader of the Swaraj party did not carry his whole point but he succeeded in securing to the Council a considerable advance on the original proposal. The Council has now secured the right of modifying or annulling any of the rules made under the Bill at the Session of the Council immediately following their promulgation, Government undertaking to treat all unofficial motions in this behalf as Government business and to provide time for their considerations and to treat all resolutions of the Council in this connection as binding upon them.

Asserting Financial Control.

It is also due to the efforts of the Swaraj party that a motion by the Finance Member to authorise the Finance Committee to sanction reappropriation of grants from one head to another was ruled out of order by the President as attempting to deprive the Council of its statutory powers. The Finance Member contended that his motion was of an innocuous and technical character tending to convenience and the maintenance of accounts only but he however rejected a suggestion of the President to alter the wording of his motion as to make it clear that it contemplated only technical reappropriations. In view of this attitude, the President rightly upheld the Swarajist view that the motion was a serious encroachment on the rights of financial control vested in the Legislature.

Evading Scrutiny.

The Swaraj party are also to be congratulated on frustrating the attempt of the Finance Member to secure the assent of the Council to record the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation reports on the accounts of the Presidency for the year 1922-23, without any discussion of the varied acts of flagrant maladministration of the public finances.

The Council also asserted its inherent right to scrutinise the working of the Development Department in spite of its being a reserved subject by adopting the Swarajist resolution on the subject.

The Council further asserted its constitutional right to control the imposition of any additional taxation by passing the first reading of Mr. Surve's District Police Act Amending Bill proposing to vest in the Legislature the right of levying punitive tax on any locality to meet the cost of punitive police. The leader of the Non-Brahmin party had been deserted on this issue by his own followers owing to the energetic canvassing of the official whips. It is chiefly due to the efforts of the Swarajya Party, that the Bill passed its first reading.

In regard to the Children's Protection Bill, the Swaraj Party piloted through many radical amendments (a) providing safeguards about the religious instruction of children, (b) restricting the powers of the police and (c) providing other safeguards to prevent misuse of the legislation to harass parents or children in excessive zeal by the Executive.

Objectionable Legislation.

The Swaraj Party is also responsible for the withdrawal of the Statistics Bill and the Land Revenue Code Bill, for Government withdrew these Bills only after they had failed in their attempts to secure the support of the Swaraj Party and reckoned that they could not pilot the legislation through without his support.

The Statistics Bill, while unobjectionable in its object, was drastic in its main provisions and tended to subject Indian industries to an inquisitorial inspection. The leader of the Swaraj Party advised Government to respect the sentiment of Bombay Industrialists and either to withdraw the Bill in favour of a central legislation by the Government of India or to restrict the scope of the Bill to collection of statistics for purposes of settling labour disputes only. The Indian textile industrialists objected to being subjected to an inquisitorial inspection while the jute, coal and other industries which were wholly in European hands were exempted from any obligation to furnish statistics. The leader of the Swaraj Party was inclined to support a compromise legislation on the lines of the Japanese Statistics Bill which would have met the needs of Government for collecting statistics for purposes of settling labour disputes. Government, however, wanted either the arbitrary powers they had asked for in their draft legislation or none at all, and they had to go without the arbitrary powers they had clamoured for. The Indian industrialists of Bombay have to be thankful to the Swaraj Party for being saved from an inquisitorial piece of legislation at a time of acute trade depression with the attendant risk of the Statistics being used by the Empire-exploiters for their own benefit.

Land Revenue Code Bill.

The Land Revenue Code Amending Bill was referred to the Select Committee in the budget session. In the July session, the Revenue Member urged the Council to relax its Standing Orders and pass the second and third reading on the ground that it was a purely technical measure. The leader of the Swaraj Party contested the proposition that the Bill was of a technical character and the second reading was adjourned to the October session. The Revenue Member withdrew the Bill from the October session, without any explanation. The facts are that in the informal conferences that were held to consider the Bill, the leader of the Swaraj Party made it clear that his party would strenuously oppose the Bill as a serious encroachment on the rights of landholders. Under the Land Revenue Code, the ownership of mines and mineral products in lands are vested in Government, but the owner of the lands is entitled to the enjoyment of the mineral wealth found in his property on payment of a nominal fine to Government. Under the amending Bill, Government sought to acquire the right of access to lands containing mineral wealth by virtue of the ownership vested in them and to assign the rights of access and enjoyment of the mineral wealth to their nominees, the owner being entitled only to compensation under the Land Acquisition Act for damage done to the surface of his land by any of the mining operations. The leader of the Swaraj Party was adamant in his opposition to the Bill while the Non-Brahmin party were believed to be willing to consider a compromise in the nature of a proviso that no assignments of mineral rights shall be made to any non-Indian syndicates or individuals. But Government have withdrawn the Bill, awaiting a favourable opportunity of piloting the Bill with all its drastic provisions intact through the Legislature.

The Presidential Issue.

Not content with obstruction in legislative business, Government unwisely attempted to fetter the right of the Council to elect any of their number to the presidentship of the Council. Government made a provision in the Bill for determining the salary of the President making the President a full-time servant of the Council. This proviso would operate against a number of distinguished public men with their commitments in their own profession from aspiring to the Office. As a matter of fact, it is the unanimous wish of the unofficial members of the House to elect Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla to the office. Sir Ibrahim had lost grace with the official members of the House by his sturdy independence and fearless impartiality. As the debate progressed, the unofficial members of the House commonly believed that the proviso was meant to operate chiefly against Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and deeply resented to a man, the manoeuvre. Government, however, saved themselves from an ignominious defeat by withdrawing from the contest at the last hour. The victory on this issue was a personal triumph for Mr. Jayakar who piloted the debate through successfully.

The Real obstructors.

In the last session of the Council, Government bungled from step to step and stood exposed as the real obstructors in spite of their professions of loyalty to the Reforms. Mr. A. N. Surve, the leader of the Non-Brahmin party, charged Government openly in the debate on the District Police Act Amending Bill with obstructing the business of the Council. The session was arduous and a continuous trial of strength between Government and the Swarajists. The triumph of the Swarajist is the triumph of the Bombay Legislative Council, and of the Non-Brahmins, the Independents and the Ministerialists in the Council who helped to make that triumph possible. And above all, it is the personal triumph of the leader of the Swaraj Party Mr. M. R. Jayakar. The chronicler of the Bombay Diary in the "Sunday Chronicle" in its last issue rightly says:—

"Thanks to the persuasive eloquence and the wonderful ability of seeing the other side of the case which the leader of the Swaraj Party possesses in such large abundance, several men from the Non-Brahmin and Independent groups in the Council have come to realize that voting with the Swaraj Party does not mean voting for obstruction. It means accepting the arguments of men who know what they are talking about, and who in the public interest have studied the detailed aspect of every Government proposal and are offering constructive criticism for the consideration of the Executive."

(*Concluded.*)

RELIEF TO KOHAT SUFFERERS.

APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The Chief Commissioner, N.W.F. Province has issued an appeal for subscriptions to a charitable relief fund which is being raised to enable those who were reduced to penury by the recent riots in Kohat to start again in business. Loans are being given by Government for the purpose of rebuilding house and shop property and for some other purposes to those who are able to give security but there is a number of shopkeepers and others who have lost their stock-in-trade and have no property to offer as security for loans. It is to assist these by grants for the purchase of small stocks-in-trade and for their maintenance during the period of rehabilitation that a charitable fund is required. The fund will be used for the relief of the sufferers of all communities and will be administered by a sub-committee of the Kohat Municipality.

HAMDARD PUBLISHED.

FIRMLY PLEDGED TO N.C.O.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

"Hamdard", the Urdu daily of Maulana Mahomed Ali, was published this morning after an eclipse of ten years. It is a ten page Journal containing Associated and Reuter's news. The first issue contains a message from Gandhiji written in Urdu in his own hand. Mahatma enjoins Hindu-Muslim unity which alone can free India.

"Hamdard" commenting on the Gandhi—Swarajist agreement praises Mahatma for his character which has prompted the surrender. It says: "So far as Muslims are concerned, they are not going to abandon non-cooperation till the future of the Holy Places is finally decided and the British give up their Anti-Islamic attitude."

THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE.

MAHATMA'S SUPREME CONTRIBUTION.

MRS. NAIDU ON BENGAL ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

Mrs. Saronini Naidu, who is now much better, interviewed about the Bengal Ordinance said it is a most unworthy retaliation against the Swarajists whose brilliant successes had damaged the prestige of the Bengal Government. "It is pique and panic combined on the part of Lord Lytton camouflaged as it is deep concern for semi-mythical revolutionary movement which they cannot trace or cope with". She said India must stand as one man against this lawless, high handed, bureaucratic tyranny against the elementary rights of citizens. The Swaraj Party, she asserted, has far less to do with creating or supporting a revolutionary movement than those in high places who tend to evoke anarchy in the minds of the discontented and the outraged. Mrs. Naidu was glad that the two wings had united but felt disappointed "that while the programme of non-cooperation was suspended the principle of non-cooperation viz. resistance of evil government has not been clearly and emphatically reiterated. Gandhi's supreme contribution during the last few years was after all the awakening of that spirit of resistance."

Mrs. Naidu considered it one more brilliant victory in the long list of the victories of the Swaraj Party and speaking as one not a Swarajist she could not help saying "bravo" for their qualities of resource, determination, vigilance and unity which have furnished them with a clear and versatile success.

She was indifferent as to who ruled at Whitehall. "India must gain Swaraj through her own strength and not depend on favours or concessions of any Government.

DECCAN SABHA COUNCIL'S PROTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha at its meeting held last evening with Dr. V. C. Gokhale in the Chair has passed the following resolution with regard to the situation in Bengal:—

"While the Council of the Sabha deplores the recrudescence in parts of Bengal of anarchical conspiracies which are wholly detrimental to the cause of constitutional progress of India and is of opinion that the Government are entitled to public support in coping with such conspiracies, the Council strongly protests against the action taken by the Governor-General in promulgating an ordinance which is far too extensive in scope and involves a departure from the ordinary procedure of trial which is apt to result in a denial of justice to persons against whom action is taken under it. Having regard to the past experience of the working of such measures the Council apprehends that there are serious dangers in the working of the ordinance of injustice being caused to those whose political activities are of an entirely different character from those of persons engaged in anarchical conspiracies. The Council feels that while anarchical crimes should be put down, the true remedy for the present political situation lies in the adoption of a far-sighted policy of constructive statesmanship which the Council feels assured is bound to evoke a response from people of all classes."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ABSENCE OF MR. BOSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day at the suggestion of the Mayor C. R. Das a small committee of three councillors was appointed to consider what arrangements should be made to carry on the duties of the Chief Executive Officer during the absence of Mr. S. C. Bose who had been arrested under the Bengal Regulation III. This Committee will consider the legal difficulties involved as also the suggestions made by some Councillors in their resolutions of which notices had been given.

Of the three men arrested in Barisal under the New Ordinance one was released by the Local Government for want of proper identification.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

PANDIT MOTILAL TO INTRODUCE BILL FOR REPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has given notice that he will introduce a Bill at the next session of the Legislative Assembly to supersede and repeal the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance I of 1924.

The statement of the objects and reasons of the Bill says: "On 25th October 1924, His Excellency the Governor-General acting in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act made and promulgated an Ordinance entitled the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924 on the ground that an emergency had arisen which made it necessary for him to supplement the ordinary criminal law in Bengal.

The Ordinance in question is unconstitutional not merely as a piece of drastic executive legislation which has set at naught the authority of the Legislatures of the country which could and ought to have been easily summoned for the purpose but also as having been made and promulgated under circumstances which did not and cannot constitute the emergency contemplated by Section 72 in which alone the Governor-General can legislate. The ordinary law of the land contains all the necessary safeguards against revolutionary crime which are required to carry on civilised administration but if that law is insufficient to deal with the revolutionary movement in Bengal, whatever its nature and extent, the Ordinance in question is useless for the purpose of tracing and punishing the real culprits.

IMPERILS THE LIBERTIES OF LAW-ABIDING SUBJECTS.

It is a measure which seriously imperils the liberties and the interests of peaceful and law-abiding citizens whether engaged in private or public affairs and gives arbitrary powers to the executive to deprive any person they may choose to regard as a political suspect, of the right of fair and open trial and of the just and proper scrutiny of the evidence. It is, therefore, necessary that the Ordinance should be immediately superseded under the express provisions made in this behalf in section 72 of the Act with effect from 25th October 1924 when it was put into force."

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Calcutta today for Allahabad.

MADRAS PAPERS ON LEADERS' MANIFESTO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Commenting on the manifesto issued by Mr. Gandhi and the Swaraj Party the "Hindu" says that embodying as it does the results of the most weighty deliberations it is a welcome move in the right direction. The paper adds if we understand the compromise aright it is a permit for political action.

MRS. BESANT DECLARATION.

Dr. Annie Besant writing in the "New India" says it is startling after Mr. Das's declaration two months ago as to the existence of the dangerous anarchist conspiracy to read over his signature that repression is aimed in reality not at any party of violence but at the Swarajya Party in Bengal and therefore at the constitutional and orderly activity and says if this be true as I have said in our columns I should defend the Swarajya Party and stand by them and share in any danger they incurred for it would be a gross breach of faith on the part of the Government as they have pledged themselves not to use it thus. She adds: Another serious matter is that there is no word of any political action to be taken to obtain Swarajya. The only way to freedom, and to such political action I am pledged. I need therefore carefully to consider what judgment I should form on this declaration.

In an interview with "Swarajya" Dr. Besant says: I am entirely prepared to give my word that I will fight against the Ordinance if it is shown that it is aimed at the Swarajya Party or against any constitutional political agitation.

Commenting on the manifesto "Swarajya" says it is only a fitting answer that can now be made to the policy of repression.

"SWADESHMITRAN" HAILS UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Under the caption "United Call" the "Swadeshmitran", commenting on the Gandhi-Swarajist agreement, says unity and harmony will once more be restored among Congressmen after two years of unfortunate disunion. The paper supporting the suspension of the Non-Cooperation programme suggests that there is nothing to be gained by swearing by a programme which is considers has outlived its period of usefulness and has ceased to command a following of the people in practice on anything like a nationwide scale.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Commenting on the Congress Pact the "Statesman" says:—The suspension of non-co-operation is a concession to common sense. Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajists are championing constitutional and orderly activity. This claim is very new and they have yet to prove it.

The "Servant" remarks: There is little that is new in Mr. Gandhi's manifesto. It not only marks a decided setback in the national movement but will also fail grievously in making an immediate impression on Government.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" thinks that the permission given to the Swarajya Party to carry on Council work on behalf of the Congress is neither satisfactory nor fair to the non-Swarajists.

Cuttack, Nov. 9.—The Phillip Duff Commission to enquire into the amalgamation of Oriya speaking tracts is touring Ganjam District. Meetings of Orivas in the Districts of the Madras Presidency are being held supporting the amalgamation.—A. P.

Madras, Nov 9.—Messrs. S. Srinivas Iyengar and S. Satyamurti arrived this morning from Calcutta where they had gone to attend the Gandhi-Swarajist Conference.—A. P.

Madras, Nov. 9.—Mr. Biggs, President of the Madras Port Trust and Agent to the M. S. M. Railway, left last night for Delhi to attend the Ports and Shipping Conference.—A. P.

GOVT. ATTACK ON SWARAJISTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

motored straight to the Howrah Station to join the Punjab Mail for Delhi. The East Indian Railway authorities took particular precautions to prevent a big rush at the platform and made excellent arrangements for his comfort throughout the journey. There was vociferous cheering amongst those who could manage to secure an entrance and Mr. Gandhi with his characteristic smile returned the salutations.

MR. DAS'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Mr. Das said: "I must thank you for the honour you have done me. I am not so vain as to think that I am without vanity. Yet I am not vain enough to think that I deserve all the praises that you have bestowed upon me. I shall take to myself only one thing which I feel to be true and that is that the freedom of my country, the idea of regenerated Bengal and regenerated India has been the thought of my waking hours and the dream of my sleep. (Applause) I shall take that much to myself that I have always felt that I have no other vocation in life, though circumstances have compelled me to act in different fields. The other praises that you have bestowed upon me I cannot accept. All that I can accept is the affection which you bear for me. I feel that I have by the grace of God succeeded in extorting the love and affection of my countrymen. All praise is due to him and if God wills, the remaining days of my life shall be devoted entirely to your service.

SERVICE OF THE POOR.

Mahatmaji requested me to tell you what is the kind of work you ought to do through this Municipality. Everything from the sweeping of the streets to putting forth a fight against the Government is the work of Swaraj and you must not be ashamed of it. Great ideals must be the moving spirit but the bold execution of those ideals must also be yours. I can only refer you, so far as the municipal administration of this Town is concerned, to my first speech at the Calcutta Corporation. You must make milk cheap, you must make food cheap, you must make education free and you must look to the housing of the poor. You have all heard of Darindra Narain, that is the spirit in which I want you to take up the work of the administration of this town. I do not desire to criticize your administration because I know very little of it. But I feel that unless the energy and resources of the town are devoted to the service of the poor it is in vain for the people to capture the resources of the municipality. I do not know whether you have done so but if you have, it is your bounden duty to devote all your resources to the service of the poor. I wish to repeat that whenever I passed through Howrah I felt that your drainage system requires to be handled immediately That is a matter which affects the health of the poor and the rich, the poor especially, because the rich can protect themselves from the evil effects of insanitation. And after all who are the people of India but the poor (applause). Therefore I think it your duty to look to that at once. I do not know what your resources are. But the work must be taken in hand and I have felt that where there is a will there is a way. (Hear, hear). Are there no rich people to pay for it? Let them start a list. It is an honourable list that will add to the resources of your municipality."

MAHATMA LEAVES CALCUTTA

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Mr. Gandhi left to-night for Delhi by the Punjab Mail. He granted several interviews in the course of the morning and in the afternoon he attended a meeting of the No-Changers. In the evening the Howrah Municipality presented Mr. Gandhi and Mr. C. R. Das with addresses eulogising their services for the country. Mr. Gandhi made a brief reply in course of which he hoped that they might before long see India in a manner in which they wanted to see her. Large crowds were present in the precincts of the Howrah station and on the route to see Mr. Gandhi.

UNIFICATION OF PARTIES.

"A FITTING RESPONSE TO GOVT'S CHALLENGE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Before their departure to-day some of the Swarajist leaders gave their views of the proposed unity.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar stated: I have no doubt that the unification of all the parties in the country will be a fitting response to the challenge now thrown by the Government. The spirit with which Mahatma Gandhi has worked for this unification ought to command the admiration of all. With one eye to the common aim he has tried to accommodate himself to the sentiments of the workers whose aid he wants in pushing forward the struggle in the face of this reaction and it is a great pleasure to see that the Swarajists have met him in the same spirit. I think the Viceroy's Ordinance has simplified the situation. It has revealed very clearly what is the present need and if it succeeds in drawing out of their entanglements and preoccupation the important political parties in the country into a common effort to check this advancing tide of repression, it would not have been promulgated in vain. I am looking forward with great hope to the succeeding events and I feel no doubt that, even before we meet at Belgaum in a United Congress, the political horizon would have been cleared of the many darkening clouds which are at present appearing here. There is a great need to follow up our present action with a fuller effort to call together a conference of leading men in the country. There is no time to be lost and I am full of hope that, if such efforts were to proceed with the backing of Mahatma Gandhi and other leading men in the country, it would receive an adequate response.

A NEW CHAPTER IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Ex-Advocate-General of Madras, said: A new chapter in the history of the Swaraj movement has begun. I consider the joint manifesto issued by Mahatma Gandhi and the Swaraj Party will remove the entanglements and perplexities, that have dulled us so far and will lift us from the strong depression. The boycott of foreign cloth is ensured as the Congress will be a reunited Congress. The Swarajya Party's work gets an appropriate recognition and co-operation at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi and therefore of the entire Congress. The pressure exerted through the Council during the last two sessions can be indefinitely increased because of the backing which the Council programme will now receive from the country at large. All this has been the result partly because of Mahatma Gandhi's grasp of the real situation in the country but mainly on account of the repression which the Viceroy and the Bengal Government backed up by the Government in England light heartedly embarked upon. We can all now honestly congratulate ourselves upon repression for it has brought us the much needed unity. India will be able to march towards her freedom with a restored faith and courage.

FRENCH POLITICS.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HERRIOT GOVT.

M. MILLERAND'S MANIFEST O

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—M. Millerand, M. Maginot, M. Le Troequer, M. Reibel, Francois Marsal are among the founders of the so-called National Republican League which by the issue of its manifesto signalises simultaneously M. Millerand's re-entry into politics and inauguration of a strenuous Rightist campaign. The manifesto appeals to Frenchmen to support the League's fight against demagogy, revolution and anarchy towards which, the manifesto, asserts, the Radical-Socialist alliance is leading the country. The Press regards the development as of serious import.—Reuter.

HIGH COST OF FRENCH LIVING.

CAPITAL LEVY AND HERRIOT GOV T

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris.—The proposal to interpellate the Government on the necessity of publishing its intention with regard to the imposition of a Capital Levy was postponed by 333 votes to 117 after M. Herriot had urged its postponement as a question of confidence. The proposal arose in connection with the uproarious debate on the high cost of living. M. Herriot declared that the first essential thing was to balance the budget and said that it was impossible to wipe out in a few weeks the effects of four years of bad Government.—Reuter.

WE-PEI-FU AT CHEFOO.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Chefoo.—Marshal Wu-pei-fu has arrived here in a transport. The local Chinese banks have been closed fearing the landing of troops. Three more American destroyers have arrived here.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIRMEN REACH BUSRA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Bushire Nov. 8.—Dutch airmen arrived here yesterday afternoon without stopping at Basra, and departed for Bunder Abbas at 7 o'clock this morning.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The Dutch aviators who are flying to Batavia arrived here at 5-40 this evening after direct flight from Bunder Abbas. They will leave for Calcutta via Multan, Ambala, Allahabad at seven to-morrow morning.

TURKEY AND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Geneva.—Turkey makes her debut in the League of Nations on November 17 on the occasion of the Opium Conference on which she will be represented by Sefa Bey, Under-Secretary for Agriculture.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S WELCOME TO M ZAFARALI KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The following telegram has been received by Maulana Zafarali Khan, editor of the "Zemindar," from Mahatma Gandhi on his release from jail:—"Welcome back your post. Hope you are well. Expect you to contribute solidly towards Hindu-Moslem unity."

The following reply was sent by Maulana Zafarali: "Deeply moved by your loving welcome. While I have dedicated my life to Islam, it is my firm conviction that the future of Islam in India is bound up with its cordial rapprochement with Hinduism and with your lead, as the man of the age it will be possible for humble and devoted workers like myself to create solid Hindu-Moslem unity, without which there is no hope for India."

Messages congratulating the Maulana on his release were also received from Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Mr. Mahammad Jan, barrister of Bannu and Mr. Agha Safdar.

PLEA FOR VERNACULARS

PRINCIPAL RAJWADE'S EVIDENCE

UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The University Committe sat again on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

Messrs. K. V. Kulkarni and B. G. Halkatti, Hon. Secretaries of the Karnatak Vidyavardha Sangha stated in the course of their written statement that the University had contributed very little for the promotion of knowledge of, and mutual interest in, and sympathy for, the history and culture of the Kanarese speaking community in this Presidency. That could be done by giving liberal grants to the literary institutions and by appointing as textbooks classical Kanarese works.

The University should be vested with powers to regulate and control the teaching functions of the existing institutions in Bombay. They requested that their association should be asked to set pieces for translations etc., for school-leaving examinations, etc. Vernacular must be made a compulsory subject in all examinations and liberal grants must be awarded to encourage the production of good vernacular literature of all kinds.

Dr. Balkrishna, Principal Rajaram College, Kolhapur, said that the system of conducting examinations in vogue in the University was very defective and it was expensive both to the University and the candidate. If they wanted to keep in touch with civilised countries, if the currents of thoughts in Europe and America were not to be ignored, great stress must be laid on the study of foreign languages, as the vernaculars were provincial languages. The study of physical sciences, economics etc., could never be thorough with the knowledge of English alone. No European was content with his own language. English would remain compulsory for all, but one more language like French or German should be added to our school course. He maintained that the financial condition of the country, poverty of the people and democracy could not permit the creation of costly and aristocratic residential universities in India. Even Oxford and Cambridge Universities were not residential universities as more than half put up in licensed houses. Students living in largo towns were lost in the populations and in the case of Manchester, Sheffield etc., it was worse still from the residential point of view. If they were the type of English residential universities, then the Universities of Bombay and Punjab were no less residential. There was no control by the London University on the residences of students Oxford and Cambridge had outgrown their residential feature.

The first year class with a few changes in its curriculum should be maintained in every college, because it was the greatest buttress of the finances of each institution. There was no necessity of making Colleges of our high schools, reducing some first grade colleges to the intermediate ones, and concentrating the study of all important branches in one University alone. Experience had shown that the Sadler scheme had proved to be expensive everywhere, and education had become dearer on account of the rise in fees and other incidental charges, as well as the compulsory stay in the University town. The aim of having separate universities for Poona and other places could be achieved if the various colleges in such a centre were to specialise in some subjects of their own. The witness asked that higher degrees should be instituted for the purpose of advancing knowledge and research. He thought the time had come for giving higher degrees by loosening the fettered energies of the youth of this country. A wider variety of subjects should be offered for graduate studies. The study of English must not be compulsory for a student of classics. He objected to the unholy alliance between history and economics. About residences of students he said there should be a University Committee for students' residence to standardise and collaborate the work of various centres.

A "NON-BRAHMIN" COLLEGE.

In reply to the Chairman the witness said the Rajaram College was conducted by the Arya Samaj who had much experience in the conduct of educational institutions. The Samaj conducted hundreds of such institutions all over the country, and in the District of Hoshiarpur alone they had more than a hundred Schools. The Kolhapur Darbar first of all opened negotiations with other societies and the missionaries but none of them would have it on the conditions proposed by the Darbar. The policy of the Darbar was non-Brahmin and it wanted to have only such professors as were not Brahmins. The College was therefore handed over to the Samaj, which was following the policy of the Darbar—it automatically followed the non-Brahmin policy, as the Samaj was taking pains to uplift the masses. The Samaj could not start Colleges or schools in this Presidency on account of the language difficulty. There were 200 Brahmin and 180 non-Brahmin students in the College now. He was of the opinion that instead of the Arts course, students should take other technical courses, which were not very much developed now.

Asked by Mr. J. B. Petit why a Parsi or Gujrathi or a Madrasi should be compelled to learn Hindi, the witness said because he was an Indian, and there was an affinity of culture between all Indians. And after all these 150 years less than one per cent. of the people spoke English. He was against English as medium of instruction because it was a foreign language; it was an unscientific language; it was not based on phonetic principles, and it was very difficult for students to learn through English. He knew that all people might not like Hindi, but then there must be propaganda and education towards that end.

In reply to Mr. Natarajan the witness said they should do as the Punjab University was doing—allow the students to answer their papers either in English language or the vernacular. More than half the time in schools or colleges was now taken up in learning English.

Principal V. K. Rajavade, of the M. T. B. College, Surat, said the Bombay University was not at present in a pecition to impart instruction in many branches for which Indians had to spend years and incur a lot of expenditure in foreign countries. A University should enable men to think and if possible to add to their knowledge. The students at present simply devoured and reproduced knowledge as they were constantly burdened by the thought of examinations. They had no leisure and perhaps they got no guidance. One felt that there was something wrong with the system itself of education, and the greatest difficulty that students had to encounter was that of a foreign language, mastery over which very few secured even after spending a dozen years at school and college. To read English books and to express oneself in English was really a crushing burden which foreigners were unable to understand. Students that matriculated now-a-days were as a general rule very weak and it was the system of examination that had produced this weakness. Examiners had become soft-hearted and it was they who had lowered the standard of examinations. The work of a student must be judged as a whole and a general impression formed. He wanted the matriculation examination to be stiffened, as then there would be no necessity of intermediate Colleges. The matriculation standard ought to be raised and the good for nothings must be weeded out. A board of secondary education was necessary for prescribing courses of study in high schools and for inspecting them.

EXAMINATIONS.

In his opinion no teaching should be undertaken by the University itself. If necessary new colleges should be started for faculties, and they should be encouraged to give the highest possible training in the several branches. The present system of examinations conducted by the colleges or the University was not satisfactory, and there was inequality between the results of one college and those of another. Examinations had become superficial so far English was concerned, and it was due to the multiplicity of text-books. The Bombay University required to be split up into five smaller universities, four of those should be formed according to the vernaculars and the fifth should be purely English as at present. With very few exceptions the effect of University education in this country had been barren. Had they written any books worthy of the name in literary criticism, in philosophy, in history? They simply read English books and rested content, and never critisised them. It should be one of the functions of the University to broadcast knowledge and to enable every adult to perform his duties as a citizen efficiently. The Senate as it existed at present was not very representative and its strength should be raised to 125. He thought a change was needed in the curricula of the various examinations. To minimise cramming text-books should be abolished from the matriculation and in their places books for rapid reading such as novels should be prescribed as in the college examinations. It was desirable that the B. A. students should have a knowledge of the current topics. He did not see any necessity for any colleges for women, for their number was too small at present.

Prof. A. D. Dhopeshwarker of the Karnatak College then gave evidence.

Mr. Dhopeshwarker said the general knowledge of an average student was very poor at present, and the special knowledge which he was supposed to have was not worth the name. The average student must be given such knowledge as he could grasp. The study of history must be encouraged and done in a better way. History books had so far estranged feelings between the various communities. For instance a history of the whole British period could be written from the point of view of a clash between the Eastern and Western civilisations or of the Westernisation of India. Instead of that they read about petty incidents in the history—and they were told that the British conquest was the advance of a "superior" race and the contention that the British were beaming with benevolence brought out a retort that they had done nothing but emasculate and exploit India. The Marathas again must cease to be called plunderers. They must strengthen the second grade colleges, and create local boards of education. The University should undertake direct teaching to M.A., who alone should be special students. He complained that the examinations had become unwieldy, but they had to be taken as a necessary evil. The medium of instruction and examination should be vernacular only when they became more current than at present.

A PLANTER BROUGHT TO SENSES.

The "Sylhet Chronicle" publishes the following:—

Last Tuesday Mr. Sundram, Superintendent of Weaving, Assam, with his wife was waiting for the 7 Up train in the 1st class waiting room at the Kulaura Junction, when a European planter entered the room and as he proved himself obnoxious by his movements and gestures he was turned out therefrom by Mr. Sundram. In the meantime 7 Up entered the platform and the said 'Sahib' got on the foot-board of a female compartment and looking at the female passengers screamed out 'I have never seen such beautiful women, come with me, you will get money'. The females got terribly frightened. Passengers and the station staff gathered there only to look with indifference and to enjoy a fun. Mr. Sundram, however, saw it from a distance and unable to bear the sight of such a cowardly behaviour, hastened to the spot and with a heavy blow of his fist brought the 'Sahib' to his senses and knocked him down from the foot-board.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(Continued from page 6.)

we should cease to be hypocrites, and our ideals and practices must tally.

India is now the motherland not only of the Hindus, but also of the Mussalmans. Our art and architecture, music and literature, polity and philosophy have been enriched by the contributions of master-minds, both Hindus as well as Mahomedans. The greater bulk of the people of both the communities have more or less a common heritage of civilisation and culture. An exchange and assimilation of mutual ideals and principles have been going on mostly in an unconscious manner. It is high time for us now to continue this knowingly and intelligently. Differences there are and must be between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. These we cannot deny. But this also cannot be gainsaid that the differences are mostly about the non-essential part of religion and that as regards things essential there are many common points, which a close study alone can bring home to us.

A Hopeful Aspect.

Out of evil cometh good. So, out of the deplorable Hindu-Moslem strifes occasionally taking place in some parts of the country or other, there is arising a serious attempt to effect a permanent unity of the two communities, or for the matter of that, of all the communities in India. The Hindu and the Mussalman have been living mostly as brothers for many centuries past. We need not take shelter under falsehood, even for the sake of a high end, and try to prove that religious persecutions were unknown in the past. There is no harm in our acknowledging that there were occasional outbursts of ill-will and hatred. But even in the midst of those jarring notes, there reigned a peace and amity which would have been impossible in any other land.

India is the land of toleration and harmony, as much as she is the land of religion. And here any union of the people professing different religions can be based permanently only on the recognition of the inner unity of these faiths. This was fully recognised centuries back, even during the ascendancy of the Moslem rule in India. The great Vaishvanite reformers Kabir, Nanak and others, preached this unity by their practice and precept and held before the Hindu and the Mahomedan alike the common principles underlying both Islam and the religion of the Vedas. They received into their folds sincere souls from all communities, who wanted to worship the one Lord of the Universe in spirit. Says Kabir—"The God of the Hindus is the same as the God of the Mahomedans, he he invoked as Rama or Allah" "The city of the Hindu God is in the East (Benares), and the city of Mussalman God is in the West (Mecca), but search your hearts, and there you will find the God both of Hindus and Mussalmans." Guru Nanak too, taught the same thing—"He alone is a true Hindu who's heart is just, and he only a good Mahomedan whose life is pure. Be true and thou shalt be free. . . God will not ask man of what race he is. He will ask him what he has done."

During the latter half of the last century, when mankind seemed to forget the essential unity of Hinduism, Mahommedanism, and other religions there flourished Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa—the great prophet of Dakshineswar. The chief mission of his life was the realisation of the unity of all religions. He passed through the spiritual practices of Sufism under a devout Sufi teacher, as he did those of the Vedanta and other faiths, realised the one God—the common goal of all—and declared that the One Eternal Being "is invoked by some as God, by some as Allah by some as Hari, and by others as Brahman." With him this was not a matter of mere faith, but an experience, a realisation. In these days of "religious" strifes it is essential for us to understand this true spirit of religion. And it is sure to lead to mutual respect and sympathy so very necessary for our national solidarity and well-being.

Gita And Koran.

"That which exists is One; sages call it variously."

"As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their water in the sea, so, O Lord, the different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee"—so says the Hindu devotee to his Lord. "In whatever way men worship Me, in the same day do I fulfil their desires; (it is) My path that men tread in all ways"—declares the Lord in the Gita.

Does not the Prophet of Islam proclaim the same truth when he says?—"Dispute not, unless in kindly sort, with the people of the book (Jews and Christians). . . and (O, Muslims) say ye, we believe in what hath been sent down to us and hath been sent down to you. Our God and your God is One."

There are teachings of toleration and harmony in all religions. But the trouble is that very few of us care to practise them. We claim that we fight one another for the sake of our religions, but as a matter of fact we fight for the satisfaction of baser ends. Religious considerations are only pleas and nothing more, to justify our ignoble acts.

However, we may deplore the present communal riots and strifes, let us not fail to profit by their lessons. Misunderstanding is at the root of all our troubles. And those of our countrymen who are really anxious to bring about a permanent unity of the Hindu and Moslem communities, should take up in right earnest the work of removing all misunderstandings based on ignorance. And to do this we are to lay before our respective communities the highest ideals not only of our own religions but also of others' faiths. We must remove all our "religious" ignorance, and must know the common spirit—underlying all paths leading to God. And then we will be able to realise the inner meaning of these great sayings of Guru Nanak—"To him the delusion of whose heart is gone, Hindu and Mussalman are the same." "Love the saints of every faith. Put away your pride. Remember the essence of religion is meekness and sympathy."

REPRESSION IN BENGAL

BARBAROUS EXPEDIENTS.

MR. SASTRI'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri writes in the "Servant of India":—

Unlike many of his supporters and friends, Mr. C. R. Das has not attempted either to deny or to extenuate the anarchical and dangerous movement in his province. His speech to the Calcutta Corporation includes a straightforward and emphatic repetition of his former statements on the subject. He makes, however, the complaint, natural and proper in the circumstances, that while the Government have taken his warning as to the danger, they have not applied his remedy. The only two signs of Government having thought of the remedy are their declaration of faithful adherence to the policy of the Government of India Act of 1919 and their appointment of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The former is heavily discounted by the stationary, if not reactionary, course pursued by Government during the last three years; and one is constrained to withhold full credit from the assurance contained in the Viceroy's statement:—"I and my Government will therefore proceed, as we are doing, along the line of political development laid down in the declared policy of Parliament, reaffirmed by His Majesty's Government." The Reforms Enquiry Committee, whether by design or otherwise, has protracted its operations beyond the limits of public expectation; and its report will be issued when the Tory government is well settled in office. Mr. Das's complaint therefore is quite well-founded. Government have not paid due heed to the wise maxim of statesmanship that sedition can only be cured by removing the matter of it. The old pedagogy believed in government through fear. It would be just to claim that Indian educational practice has discarded this method in favour of government by love. Our administrators, however, lag much behind our schoolmasters. They have small faith in governing the people by respecting their wishes and enlisting their sympathies. By insisting on their responsibility to the Imperial Parliament, which for all practical purposes is synonymous with irresponsibility, and maintaining their old attitude of ostentatious isolation from all Indian opinion, which is incompatible with representative institutions, though they be as crude as those in India, they have produced the conviction in ardent political circles that the advance of India, though guaranteed by Parliament, can be won from the bureaucracy only by the familiar method of violence and revolution. My own faith was once much stronger than it is now, that the spirit of peace and goodwill towards nations has established itself firmly amongst all political parties in Great Britain and that whatever government is in power at Westminster, India's onward march would be not only assured, but in increasing harmony with the duly expressed wishes of her natural leaders. I cannot bring myself to condemn the pessimism which prevails among our political workers, however much I might deplore certain of its manifestations.

The Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal are doubtless actuated by humane considerations and feel that sinister events compel them to adopt measures which are repugnant to their political training as well as to their nature. The Anglo-Indian press, with its usual adroitness, fully exploits Lord Reading's undoubted Liberalism and his late office. It may be readily allowed that the *aim* of the new Ordinance is to strike at the agents and instruments of revolution in Bengal. We however must ask, what will be its *effect*? Can the Viceroy guarantee that the extraordinary powers which he bestows on his subordinates will be used by them only for that purpose? Can he guarantee this much smaller thing, that if these powers are misapplied and innocent citizens are hindered in their work or otherwise molested, he would bring the erring officials to book? Alas, the Punjab episode and the more recent episode of 1921-22 have demonstrated the limitations of even the highest potentates when they desire to do good to their subjects. To go a little further back, Sir Surendranath Banerjea and Babu Bhupendranath Basu, in pleading during the last term of the old Imperial Legislative Council for the extension of Royal amnesty to the long-suffering victims of the regime of *lettres de cachet* and deportations under Regulation III of 1818, drew a picture of desolated homes, ruined families and broken patriots, which still dwells in the memory of those that heard. When one of the speakers at the recent protest meeting in Calcutta cried out in his anguish that it was better to endure the evil wrought by a revolutionary gang or two than to bear the frightfulness, the general crushing of all manly spirit and the widespread and undiscriminating tyranny of the instruments of repression, he was indulging in no rhetorical exaggeration, but in a real comparison of two great evils, which would be generally admitted to be just. After the riot in Cocanada of a few years ago, I was asking a high official whether the Government of Madras felt justified in letting loose on the town a horde of their most notorious spies and policemen. He replied in the same sense as General Dyer did later, but more politely—the people had to be taught a lesson. It is not an altogether apocryphal story that a Secretary to Government, in passing the accounts of an attorney engaged in a difficult case, remarked:—"This is a monster of crookedness, but he has served the State well." A man of the world is always prepared to make allowances for the necessities of a Government which has to combat skilful and organised crime; but he cannot stand up for a Government which passively tolerates the oppression of its subjects by those who are paid to protect them. In the land of *bushido*, a bravo first became a *ronin* before he ran amuck. Modern officialdom, on the contrary, screens its vices and weaknesses in the dark corners of the temple of Departmental Prestige. It is only when honours and medals and increased emoluments are available that the distribution begins at the top, and mostly ends there. When retrenchments and punishments are in question, it is always the bottom which has the monopoly. The ex-Chief Justice of England, who promised to mete out justice all round if he did nothing else, must have by now discovered that the hardest thing in India is to secure justice to the arrieved subject against the official wrongdoer. Lord Ripon used to marvel at the extent to which the Indian people carried their faculty of acquiescence in established fact. Without euphemism, we are as patient and forbearant as any of God's creatures. Why, have we not nearly forgiven, though we can never forget, not only the horrors of the martial law regime, but the unwillingness to hold a public inquiry, the attempts to conceal, the simulated surprise and indignation at disclosures, the whitewashings and unabashed excuses, the gentle censure and the seeming punishment, which were the pitiful sequelae of Amritsar? As a measure of the regard paid by our Government to the good name and reputation of the private citizen, one may cite the fact that it has not yet offered any reparation or apology, so far as the public are aware, to the respectable gentlemen of the Punjab, who were harassed, humiliated and persecuted in the terrorist regime, without any reasonable cause. To ask the people of this country to trust either in the self-restraint of the executive officials in times of panic or in the capacity of members of the Government to keep them in order, is to treat them as angels or—idiots. That the drastic powers of the Ordinance will be used to stifle legitimate agitation and find the administration a short-cut through its difficulties is only too probable. I do not deny that the anarchical movement will be rendered impotent for the moment. That is a necessary duty of Government and it will be efficiently performed. The test, however, to apply to British administration is whether it can restore order and tranquillity without crushing freedom and fearless exercise of citizenship. This test has repeatedly found our Government wanting. Arrests without warrant summary trials, searches of houses and offices are occasionally necessary even in advanced countries. But indefinite detention and imprisonment at the pleasure of the executive and without judicial trial are barbarous expedients which, we flattered ourselves, we were about to eliminate from the life of India. The average Englishman in this country considers the Indian politician an discontented malcontent. When I was returning home from the strenuous session in which the Rowlatt Act was enacted, I fell in with a judge of one of our High Courts, who held forth on our wrong-headedness in not recognising the necessity which the most enlightened administration might on occasions be put to of restricting the liberties of some of its subjects without warrant and for a number of days at a time. I enquired whether the executive in Britain, France or America would claim the right on such occasions of seizing people, holding them for indefinite periods in duress and refusing ever to bring them to justice. He doubted that could be the effect of any part of the hated legislation of the session. When I assured him it was, he just stared at me for a second, drew out his watch and remembered a pressing engagement.

In his exordium to the Ordinance the Viceroy says:—"The Ordinance is directed solely to these ends and will in no way touch or affect the interests or liberties of any citizens whether engaged in private or public affairs so long as they do not connect themselves with violent criminal methods." This claim is based on the fact that sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, which, against our protests at the time, were included within the Rowlatt Bill, are excluded from the scope of the present measure. This is doubtless an improvement. But in certain other respects, it deviates for the worse from its prototype. A restrictive order passed under the Rowlatt Act had operation in the first instance for one year and could be renewed for another year. But there is no such limit of time to orders passed under the Ordinance. The investigating authority under the earlier measure was to consist of three persons, one of whom should be a non-official. The Ordinance refers all cases of preventive action to two officials of the rank of District and Sessions Judge. The right of the aggrieved subject to be heard in person by the investigating authority and the duty of this authority to submit its report in a certain form were also set forth in more explicit terms in the Rowlatt Act. Perhaps these changes would be effected when the Bengal Legislative Council is engaged on the measure or when the Governor of Bengal enacts it on his own responsibility. But even with these changes, the public of India will not be reconciled to its being placed on the statute-book temporarily or permanently; and many loyal subjects of His Majesty will find themselves unable, with the best will in the world, to give the Viceroy and his Government that support and co-operation which His Excellency expects from "all those who have truly at heart the peace, the prosperity and the political future of India." My mind naturally looks back on the conflict of 1919. Mr. (now Sir) Surrendranath Banerjea, Mr. (now Sir) Mahomed Shafi and I signed the dissenting minute at the Select Committee stage; and Mr. (now Sir) B. N. Sarma struck many a shrewd blow during the fight in Council. The Bengal warrior we have no right to disturb in his retirement. The responsibility of office has imposed silence on the two others. What a difference it makes whether one is Executive Councillor or non-official member. And yet in truth, why should there be this difference? Sir Mahomed Shafi gives proof of his Punjabi mettle by holding on to his office, as he gives proof of his far-seeing statesmanship by his questionings on the Enquiry Committee. Sir Narasimha Sarma, after his gallant fight in 1919, found his tenuous responsibility as a non-official an intolerable burden and was in haste to discard it, though only for twenty-four hours. He is perhaps waiting for an opportunity in the few months of office that still remain to him of rendering the country some mighty service which will make up for the misdeeds of the present administration, albeit some of these be the individual acts of the Viceroy. The Swaraj party assert that the main force of the repression is intended to fall on them, as they have proved their power to wreck the present constitution, and the Bengal Government is anxious to avert the catastrophe. I sympathise with the Government's anxiety, but cannot approve of its means. Nor am I willing yet to believe that the object of Lord Lytton is to put a few M.L.C.'s out of action and thus secure a majority before he causes fresh proposals to be made to the legislature. The gravity of the crisis in Bengal is presumably sufficient by itself to justify extraordinary action on the part of the executive. My quarrel is with the character of the proposed extraordinary action, which follows closely the lines of the Rowlatt Act, described by me on a former occasion as the unlikeliest mother of a monstrous brood of evil. Once the weapon is there in the armoury of the executive, it is apt to be used as an administrative convenience and against the express intention of the framers, as the Press Act was used, as the Defence of India Act was used, as section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was used. The temptation is unfortunately irresistible to a government which is not responsible for law and order to any local legislature and can always mislead the Imperial Parliament, whose authority alone it acknowledges. In the outcry that followed the internment of Dr. Besant and her followers under the Defence of India Act, the Liberal politicians of the time joined. I was among them. The Liberal party as such had not yet come into existence. I did not think it necessary then to join the home rule organization to prove my sympathy or enhance the value of my protest against the arbitrary action of the Madras Government. And I do not think it necessary now to join the Swarajya party. Rather do I feel that my opposition to the Ordinance, its policy, and its provisions will attract the greater notice for my not participating in the destructive tactics of the Swarajists or sharing their partiality, platonic though it be at present, for civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

TASK BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 7.

The Irish Boundary Commission consisting of Justice Feetham (South Africa) Chairman, Mr. O'Neill (Irish Free State) and Mr. Fisher (Northern Ireland) has begun its work. It is sitting in London. The problem confronting the Commission is extremely difficult. This may be judged from the facts that old Ulster consisting of nine counties has a land frontier of 240 miles. The boundary is crossed by twenty different railway lines. One train daily crosses the frontier six times in eight miles. There are fourteen hundred farms as well as the town of Pettigo astride the border. There are even houses with kitchens in the Free State and front rooms in Northern Ireland. The Commissioners have begun by considering the terms of reference which are "to determine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants so far as they may be compatible with the economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland."—B. O. W.

FURTHER MEETINGS POSTPONED.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 8.

The Irish Boundary Commission has decided to defer further meetings until time had been allowed for the receipt by the Commision of any statements which the Government of Irish Free State or the Government of North Ireland might desire to submit for the Commission's Consideration.—B. O. W.

ULSTER INTERNEES RELEASED

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A number of Ulster internees have been released.

It is officially stated that the Belfast Government has decided to release the whole of 122 internees considering that there is no further danger of a renewal of disorder in north Ireland.

President Cosgrave announced in the Dail the decision of the Executive to cease all prosecutions arising from the Republican rebellion of 1922.—Reuter.

URDU SCHOOL FOR GOSHA GIRLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

An elementary Urdu Girls school first of its kind intended for Gosha girls was opened to-day by the Corporation of Madras.

LEE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The "Madras Mail" understands that in view of the recommendations, made by the Lee Commission to the effect that there should be one unified service in the Transferred Departments instead of two services namely the Imperial and the Provincial as hitherto, further recruitment to the Imperial Service in the Department of Education Madras has been stopped.

A conference of officials and non-officials including the Chairmen of the Taxation and the Health Committee of the Corporation will be held next week to discuss what steps should be adopted to ensure a good supply of pure water in the city of Madras.—A. P.

BROADCASTING RECEIVING :: SETS ::

A complete range of samples of the most compact and modern radio receiving equipment, manufactured by The General Radio Co., Ltd. of London, England, will arrive in Bombay on November 10th in charge of an expert. His services are at your disposal for advice, and you are cordially invited to hear these sets demonstrated. Applications for Agency will be considered.

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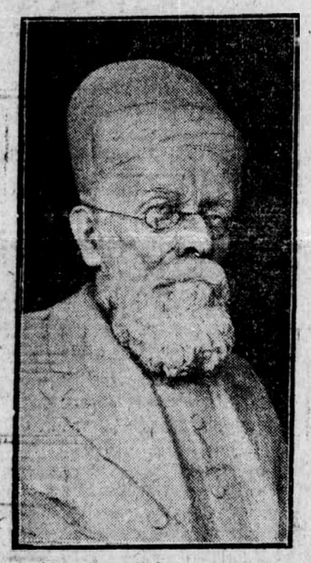

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HIGH COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER RENT-ACT.

QUESTION OF STANDARD RENT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

M. P. Contractor ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Haji Abdul Janoo Hussan. ..... Defendant.

By a Lease dated 20th Dec. 1918 the plaintiff demised certain premises at Byculla to the Standard Oil Mills, Co. Ltd. for a period of 10 years from 1st January 1919 at a monthly rent of Rs. 735 upon certain terms and conditions. The lease contained a clause (Clause 8) entitling the lessor to determine the lease upon the failure of the tenant to pay the rent or upon the bankruptcy of the tenant. In 1920, the Standard Oil Mills Co., having failed to pay the rent the plaintiff terminated the lease and filed a suit for possession of the premises. The suit was compromised upon the company agreeing to pay all arrears on or before 11th Aug. 1920 and on certain other terms. The Co. however failed to pay the arrears of rent and on 18th Dec. 1920 an order was made for the winding up of the Co. on the ground that the Co. was unable to pay its debts. The plaintiff, thereupon gave notice to the Official Liquidator determining the said lease under clause 8 thereof. The dispute between the plaintiff and the liquidator was ultimately compromised upon certain terms. It was agreed that plaintiff should grant a new lease of the premises for 20 years at Rs. 1,000 per month. The other terms were to be the same except that the proviso for forfeiting the lease upon the bankruptcy of the tenant was omitted and a fresh clause was inserted for deposit of three months' rent on the execution of the lease which deposit was to be accounted for on the expiration or sooner determination of the lease. These terms were sanctioned by the Court. By an order dated 1st August 1921 the Court authorised the Liquidator to assign to the defendant the plant and machinery of the said mills and the said new lease. At the request of the liquidator the plaintiff granted the new lease direct to the defendant. The defendant duly paid the rent reserved by the said lease upto April 1924 but thereafter refused to pay the same contending that the standard rent was less. The plaintiff brought this suit, claiming that he was entitled to receive rent as agreed.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

It was contended for the plaintiff that the terms of the new lease were on the whole more favourable to the tenant than the previous terms. The period of the lease was extended from 10 years to 20 years, the proviso for forfeiture in case of bankruptcy was omitted; the case therefore fell under Sec. 5 of the Bombay Rent Act.

The defendant contended that Sec. 5 had no application because the tenants under the two leases were different. The standard rent of the premises was Rs. 735. The defendant denied that the new terms were on the whole more favourable to the tenant than the old ones. The clause for the deposit of 3 months rent was a new term added in the new lease and that was an additional burden.

His Lordship held that section 5 applied and section 5 qualified section 2. On a consideration of the different terms of the two lease His Lordship came to the conclusion that the terms of the new lease on the whole were more favourable than those in the prior lease. The increase of rent was balanced by more favourable terms in other respect.

The standard rent was therefore not increased within the meaning of the Rent Act.

There was accordingly a decree for the plaintiff as prayed.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, November 10.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

5039-23—Shamrao M and H, Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

397-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudanmal, vs Surajmal Badrinarayan, Merwanji K and Co.

4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabhoker and J, Khandwalla and Co, Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dallas and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nibalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and E, Mohile P and G.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.

2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v, Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.

1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maneckchand Keshawji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M R and Co.

5713-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassool, Vachha and C.

568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehalli v, Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.

589-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co, v Manicooverbai, Amarchand and M.

658-24—Shamrao M and H Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, vs Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSES.

4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Korsey v Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Madhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3348-24—Shamrao M and H, Ubhaiya Hersey and others, vs Ahmed Saheb Valad Bapu Saheb Kafre and others.

3356-24—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedally Ebrahimji Laheri, vs Haji Abdulla Kazim.

LONG CAUSES.

2169-22—Crawford B and Co, The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd, vs, The Cigarette Importer Agency and another, Little and Co.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Meganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

3363-23—Amarchand and M, Hiralal Vithaldas and another v Gordhands Ranchoddas Dhadi and another, Merwanji K and Co.

4629-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos, vs Hakimchand Meghji, Malvi M R and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4630-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v, Haridas Meghji, Malvi M R and Co, Edgelow G W and Co., Raghvaya N and Co.

4545-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v, Vassonji Jamnadas and Bros, Raghvaya N and Co.

2882-19—Matubhai, J and M, Odhavji Anandji v Haridas Ranchoddas and another, Ragvaya N and Co., Matubhai J and M.

3288-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Haridas Ramchoddas v Ladha Dossa and another, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2651-24—Parelkar and R, Vijpal Sawant Amratlal Caeganlal.

S C Ct. 644/7331-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Sorabji Rustomji Jeubedar v R H Patuck, Seroff and L.

SHORT CAUSE.

2178-24—N C Dalal and Co, Sagarmal Premsukhdas, vs M M Sunderji and another, Ferreira and V, Shah and Co.

2347-24—Mirza and M, Sofiabai Adamji and others v Abdulalli Mahomedali Kathawalla.

2244-23—Nanu H and Co, Mohomedbhoy Abdul Husein and Co v R K Mody and Co, Shah and Co.

2839-24—Chitnis K and M, Hyderally E Kurwa and others v Lala Harkisondas Chaganmal, Rele and Co.

2875-24—Dikshit M and Co Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas v Vithal Hari Karanjiker, Thakoredas and D.

2876-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Prajtwandas v Mahadeo Pandurang.

2877-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pramjiwandas v Kansara Atmaram Lalchand.

2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Alimahomed Haji Latiff v Peshawar Simla Trading Co. and other Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2815-24—Unwalla P and P, Sulleman Haji Musa v Shermahomed Haji Amirkhan and others.

2952-24—Dastur and Co., Sunderabai v Vishwamitra Koushik Pandit, Raghvaya N and Co.

3044-24—Purnanand C and J, Daya Shanker Deoshanker v Vithaldas Nanji, Shamrao M and H.

2307-24—Merwanji K and Co Vithaldas Bhawandas and other v Dr. Miss Jerbanu M Mistry and another.

1386-24—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, vs Ibrahim bin Kadam, Captain and V.

2331-24—Payne and Co, Hakimudin Mahomedali and another, vs Messrs Gamnaji Motaji and Co and another, Mantri and Co.

2562-24—Motichand and D Devkaran Mulji and others, Raojibhay Khusalbhai Patell.

2579-24—Manohar and Co, Govind Vasfu and another vs Esmail Fakir Mahomed and another, Jamsetji R and D.

2664-24—Jamsetji R and D, Rakhibai and another, vs Rajaballi Esmailji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2752-24—Kanga and Co, N H Moos, vs Gopaldas Mohanbhai Desai and another.

2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Sitabai and others, vs Ramchandra Atmaram Guildwartak.

2690-24—Mirza and M, Dagdoo Hari Satbhai and others, Jethabhai Lalji and others.

2960-24—Little and Co, Goculdas Kapurchand, vs Ebrahim Boda Ganchi and others, Manoher and Co.

2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Harsam Premji, vs, Dongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.

3233-22—Jehangir and S, Tyabally Mahomedally and another, vs Damoder Anandji and another, Madhavji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

14-24—Mulji P and P, The Official Assignee, vs Nagindas Vijbhukandas and another, Khandayalla and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mahomed Husein Jusob and another, vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and another, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethumal Narandas and another, vs The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker nd J.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co. Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co. W B Brady and Co. Ltd v The Argudaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Thakordas and D

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co. Daphtary F and D.

1795-24—Mehta L and Co, Devram Akhai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co. Khandwalla and C.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Debdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Yaya Bros.

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and C.

1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh, Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3108-24—Mulla and M, Ganny Mowlaux, Purshotam Cooverji, Pandia and Co.

4688-23—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjivan, vs Bhikhulal Nandlal, Tyabji D and Co.

1535-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand, Ramlley, vs Harjimal Adukia, Vachha and Co.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand, vs Shivax C Canbatta, Mulla and M.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba, vs P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Dallas and Co, Pateli and E, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madaoprasad, vs Gulabrai Madenlal and others, Vachha and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another, vs Nanabhoy Sudanand and others, Judah and S, Manilal and H.

4762-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai, vs Suchilkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vasonji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulidan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4487-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Monanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

4773-22—Dabholker and J, Rustomji B Guard, vs The Clive Insurance Co Ltd, Craigie B and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Sheth Gadmulji Scrimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher, vs Hariba Sawalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4636-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3164-22—Little and Co, Piraji Mallooji and Co, vs Stanley Langford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1097-22—Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi vs U Kamati, Craigie B and C.

SHORT CAUSE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Filaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v, Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhoppa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2959-24—G R Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayabalii Mulla, Narmudin and others, Peralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Jannahomed Kunji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.

EDUCATION AND THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—No legislation has proved itself so very eccentric and irresponsible as the recently amended Rent Act, since it unwittingly defines, "Education" as "a kind of business" and "School" as "business premises." The Act curiously declares that a school can no longer enjoy the privilege of dwelling premises, but it is other than dwelling premises. A school is as good as a shop and not different from a place of business where commercial transactions and remunerative dealings are carried on.

The inclemencies, consequent on the disturbed conditions during and after the last war, were warded off by the benign sway of legislation. The unbounded greed of profits may have extravened the reasonable and humane restrictions of man's capabilities, but the hand of law was there to say, "Tarry, Jew," whenever a tenant was threatened with an increase of rent. That protecting hand has been removed in the case of premises which the present Rent Act is not disposed to class as residential quarters. Without referring to the attitude of our honourable representatives in that august assembly where human nature is expected to be disinterested and altruistic, I may bring to the notice of our benefactors on the Government and people's benches, that by allowing this new amendment in the Act, they have consciously or unconsciously supported the view that school buildings are not dwelling premises and in the four corners of the Act they are on a par with places of business.

This has been abundantly clear from the fact that many lawyers are encouraging litigation on the side of land-lords as against tenants. Along with the shopkeepers, the corporate bodies as the Municipal Boards and the Education Societies have been served with legal notices either to vacate the premises or to agree to pay any amount of rent which an ambitious landlord is tempted to demand. The Act holds out no hopes of relief and the legal advisers suggest a compromise which is hardly mutual and responsive. The more unreasonable section of the landlords is less moved by the entreaties of the Educational Institutions and their demands, though pacified by any immediate understanding, lie smouldering like dormant volcanoes which may burst up with a rebounded leap at the next breath. The Law cannot pull back the leap or even moderate it. In this way the menace is more threatening than the "Sword of Damocles."

The Gokhale Education Society is one of the many suffering Institutions of this kind. The Society has been conducting an English High School and Night High School at its Parel centre in the thick of the mill district. By its existence for the last six years in that locality, the people heave a sigh of relief as the School has established itself well in the eyes of the public and has received recognition from the Educational Department. Both the Schools depend upon the support of the Mill-Owners and the benevolent people. In the last mill-strike people have come forward during and after the critical situation and helped the Society. But after the operation of the new Act no amount of solicitude and reason has been adequate to move the landlord whose one cry is "double." Negotiations are on the point of breaking and the pleader has intimated to us to be ready for legal proceeding. The Society pays the rent of Rs. 250 for the accommodation of three hundrd pupils and works at a monthly loss of Rs. 200. Any increase in rent will be disastrous as it is impossible to meet the additional demand.

The Society does not single out itself as a solitary sufferer at the hands of the legislature; but it wants to assert before the thoughtful public opinion that the present Rent Act treats Educational Institutions on a par with other business.

Will the legislators realise this and come to the help of such Institutions that carry on the noblest work of imparting education?—Yours, etc.,

M. V. DONDE,
Supdt., Parel High School.

VICTORIA OWNERS' AND DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I owe you an obligation, viz., that as you have taken up the just cause of the Victoria Owners and Drivers and that as the retired Police Commissioner through you offered to see the representatives of the Union, I must keep you informed and through you the public of Bombay as to what is going on with regard to the aggrieved party. I have twice requested the Police Commissioner to give me and the aggriesed party an appointment. But beyond acknowledging the receipt of the letters he has done nothing. In the meantime, the officials of the C. I. D. are out doing their work. Every day the men are being visited, investigations are being made, books being examined and glib talks being indulged in. Why have all this farce? Is that "standing invitation to me and the aggrieved party?"

Licenses of about 75 Victorias have been suspended and each owner has to suffer a daily loss of a large sum of money. Besides, the drivers too have to suffer heavily. It is on this matter that urgent consultation is necessary and the Commissioner's statement that he is waiting to meet us "with arms open" is misleading and unfounded.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABWALA.

A PERMANENT, SAFE & EASY CURE OF HYDROCELE

BY

Dr. E. J. TREASURYWALLA,

M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.G., etc.,

Late Chemical Assistant, Electrical Dept., St. Bartholomews Hospital, LONDON.

Till now no treatment or remedy has been known to cure cent per cent any malady within the cognisance of Medical Science. The intelligent public will agree with me that the most common disease prevalent in India and very rife in certain countries of India is Hydrocele. A very great percentage of male population suffers from it. Proportionately Indians suffer much more than Europeans residing in India. Cases pour in for my special treatment from different parts of India such as Nepal, Madras, Cocanada, Calcutta, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Gujerat, Surat, etc., etc. It is also very common in Bombay. Therefore I am happy to announce to the public and Medical Practitioners, (Physicians and Surgeons of India) that by patience and perseverance of 30 years I have at last succeeded in finding out a unique method of cent per cent cure of Hydrocele without confining the patient a single day to bed. My patients are able to attend to their daily avocations as if nothing had been done to them. Of course in cases where patients do not follow my directions faithfuly while under treatment and allow their medical men to interfere without my consent I am not to be blamed for the consequences. In my 30 years of Practice hardly five such cases have happened. It has come to my knowledge that some of our Practitioners in Bombay cannot recommend my treatment to their patients because they do not know of any such method of cure, and doubt my statement. In the interest of their patients this is quite right but should they not in all fairness verify my claims before pronouncing an opinion on it? Of course it is my own invention not to be found in any medical books nor is it practised by Surgeons anywhere. In order to prove to Medical Practitioners the certainty, thoroughness and absolute safety of my cure, I propose to give Rs. 100 (in each case of failure for any charitable purpose) according to the wishes of any medical man who recommends his patient to undergo my treatment and also I agree to return all the fee charged by me to the patient should I not substantiate my claims. It opens out a vista of hope and cheer to many a silent sufferer. I have had the good fortune to cure even Medical men of repute one of whom is over 62 years of age. He had been suffering from Hydrocele for over 30 years and eminent medical men both Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay had tried their skill and done their best without success. From my long experience in this disease, I find that false modesty has a lot to do because most of the patients are very shy and bashful and in ignorance they believe that if any one of their nearest or dearest or even a stranger were to know that they are suffering in any way from some disorder of the sexual organ they will doubt their innocence and condemn them for indiscreet acts etc., etc. Therefore to avoid being caught not only they suffer indefinitely but do not seek any medical advice until they are unable to hide it by any device or it becomes unmanageable, inconvenient, indecent and painful. I have treated many such cases and cured them.

Another great advantage is that they can attend to their daily avocations. In the case of the sportsmen active exercise rather helps them to get well. I have had cases where soon after the treatment they were able to play cricket, tennis, football, billiards, swim, bike, ride, etc., etc.

In the year 1919 a very well-known merchant of Calcutta having received treatment from the most eminent and prominent Doctor of Calcutta without success heard about my treatment and came to Bombay. He returned to Calcutta radically cured in less than two weeks. Another a well-known citizen of Bombay who had no faith in the Surgeons of Bombay went to M (outside Bombay) under a most eminent Surgeon and stayed as an in-patient in his Hospital for days had the sac removed and returned as cured. When he suffered from Hydrocele on the other side he placed himself under my treatment and out of gratitude in a letter he says:—

"I therefore, testify for the sake of those who may be suffering as I did that your method is a thousand times more desirable than the method under which I was treated at M. Not only that method was painful but I had to be confined to bed for days and moreover every winter I suffered acute pain now and again, whereas under your treatment I felt no pain and was able to attend to my daily work and was never sick or sorry afterwards and the ball is quite normal now."

I am pressed to take this course of getting known to the profession and public and my object in writing this long letter is that if after testing my treatment satisfactorily all the medical profession who like myself are striving to relieve suffering humanity admit that it is a cent per cent success and the patients have not to be confined to bed and they know of no other such method I shall disclose it to the profession publicly provided I am reasonably recompensed for my life-long research work, experiments and sacrifice in the cause of suffering humanity.

Many of my patients have tried their best to get well by applications and internal remedies recommended to them by their Vaids and Hakims, and in most cases it did harm then good, at first temporary relief either real or imaginary was found in some cases, but they were soon undeceived as they in the end not only were disappointed but the disease was aggravated by their methods. I am fully convinced that this disease can never be cured by any external or internal remedies. Each case ought to be treated on its own merits and therefore patients are requested to avoid unnecessary correspondence and see the Doctor personally as it is impossible to express any opinion on a case without carefully examining and investigating the cause of the disease. I therefore hope that medical practitioners, Vaids and Hakims will help me in substantiating my claim for the good of the public as I believe it will revolutionize the science and practice of radically curing Hydrocele and scrotal tumour.

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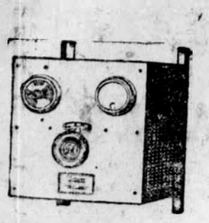

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આ બાબુ સ્ટાર અને ૪૭૧૧ નંબર જે રજીસ્ટર્ડ થયેલાછે
તે સીવાય કોઈ માલ ખરો નથી.
અસ્સલ ચોખ્ખુ ઉશકીચેં કોલન વૉટર માગો
નકલી માલથી સાવધ રહો

اصل اور خالص جرمنی کی کولون واٹر طلب کریں نقلی مال سے ہوشیار رہیں ہر بوتل پر تین نیلے ستارے اور ۴۷۱۱ نمبر رجسٹرڈ ہے اسکے علاوہ کوئی مال اصلی نہیں ہے ہر خریدار سے گذارش ہے کہ دھوکہ میں نہ آئیں

INQUIRY INTO KOHAT DISORDER.

POINTS OF SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAAHORE, Nov. 7.

The "Tribune" publishes to-night the report of an interview which the representatives of the Kohat Hindus had with Sir Charles Innes and the Chief Commissioner of the North Western Frontier Province on 31st October last when as a result of the prolonged interview the following settlements were arrived at:—(a) No compensation would be granted; (b) Loans payable within 15 years would be given at 6 per cent. interest; (c) 80 Mahomedans and 40 Hindus and Sikhs would be kept as punitive police and the charges thereof shall have to be borne by the Hindus (d) Confiscated licenses would not be given back. The question of every license holder will be decided on its own merits; (e) The arrested persons would be released after reconciliation and thereafter fresh arrests would be made according to the facts; (f) A jirga of 2½ gentlemen (12 Hindus and 12 Mahomedans) is to be appointed from November 6th at Mazdan. A correspondent at Kohat says that Sir Charles Innes who is holding the enquiry into the Kohat disturbances has so far recorded the statements of the Chief Commissioner, General Officer Commanding, the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat and all other immediate officers. Sir Charles Innes visits the burnt houses and the sites of the disturbances almost daily and is also making private enquiries.

DR. PARANJPYE'S TOUR EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am enclosing a copy of a statement of the tour expenses of the last few months of Dr. Paranjpye's regime as Minister of Education to the Government of Bombay. The statement was furnished to the Bombay Legislative Council in response to the request of Sirdar Mujumdar, M.L.C. Your readers will see for themselves that the periods of journey mentioned in the statement coincide with periods of strenuous electioneering activity which the Doctor had to undertake in his own interest. A question of great constitutional importance thus arises: whether our Ministers are to be allowed to carry on their electioneering campaigns at public expense. In this connection, one would like to know what the practice is in other countries, e.g. in England, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the Premier and his colleagues in the Government are at present carrying on vigorous electioneering campaigns. Are they doing so at public expense? Any way it is evident that the practice, if it obtains anywhere, is very unfair to the Minister's rivals and as such deserves to be carefully considered. —Yours, etc.

POLITICUS.

31-8-1923 to 11-9-1923—(Poona to Belgaum, Dharwar, etc.)—Rs. 432-15-0.

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23-10-1923 to 6-11-1923—(Poona to Bombay and Poona)—Rs. 159-16-0.

13-11-1923—(Poona to Bombay)—Rs. 118-4-0.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 8.

A notorious Cutchi outlaw who is believed to be concerned in a number of serious offences in the Cutch State has been arrested by the Karachi police in connecting with a local burglary. On a search being made of his house, considerable property alleged to be part of another big burglary was recovered by the police. He was challaned under section 411 pending enquiry at Cutch and as a result warrants have been issued for his extradition from Cutch.

The period from January 10th to 14th has been fixed for the All-India Music Conference to be held in Lucknow under the chairmanship of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.—A. P.

Exhibits for the All-India Arts Exhibition will be received by Mr. N. C. Mehta, Deputy Commission, Partabgarh, from November 15th onwards.—A. P.

CONSTANT HEADACHES.

Nervous Exhaustion The Cause.

People who suffer from constant headaches should remember that headache is not a disease—it is merely a symptom. Powders and tablets that drug the headache into temporary quietude do not attack the disease causing the headache, they deal only with the symptom, a useless proceeding and very often harmful.

Constant headaches, especially when associated with dizziness, are the result of nervous exhaustion, and will persist as long as the sufferer allows the debility to continue; they readily disappear under proper treatment, however. Nervous exhaustion is due to overwork or worry: sometimes a nervous shock, anxiety or grief will cause it. The treatment necessary is one of nutrition of the nerve cells by building up the blood: in no other way can the nerves be reached.

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"GOVERNOR'S INTIMATE FRIEND."

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A REMARKABLE CAREER OF FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 7.

Recently the remarkable career of an ingenious swindler and psychological expert with brilliant antecedents, if his story is to be believed, came under the limelight of enquiry in the Court of Mr. Gungikar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra.

This individual, it appears, by false and alluringly pompous pretences had been so systematically swindling a number of persons as to squeeze out large sums of money from them. He is a native of Madras and gave his name as Appa Swami *alias* Samuel Wardle. He said he was a B.A., of the Oxford University and a C.E., of the Cooper Hill Engineering College. Though short and stumpy and of a swarthy complexion he appeared to be as hardy as a Pegu pony. He was very respectably clad in clothes of a French cut, his spectacles giving him a learned Sophoclean appearance.

There were two specific charges against him of cheating, the victims in these cases being a Parsi student of Santa Cruz by the name of Edulji Kanga and an unemployed Hindu Manglorean Shunkerrão Narsingrao Khatre. At the time Kanga came to know the accused he was much worried about a land dispute case, and was ceaselessly praying for a good Samaritan to bring the matter to a satisfactory end, while the other victim Khatre, who was at one time an apprentice in the "Bombay Chronicle" being lately out of employment, was longing for a job.

The accused came to know the two victims and of their troubles and tribulations; and, after a careful psychological study of these two individuals, he decided upon the plan that would help him to make capital but of their sorrows.

He very artfully succeed in making them believe that he was at one time a great Engineer in the Service of the Admiralty his salary being Rs. 1,800, that he had a *carte blanc* to the Government House which he used to visit on Sundays, that the Governor was a most intimate friend of his. He told Kanga that he was the Land Manager on a salary of Rs. 1,500 and that it was in his power to settle in no time the land dispute which worried him. Feeling his ground in this way, at the psychological moment he gave Kanga a cock-and-bull yarn that he had been robbed by Pathans of a large sum of money and would feel obliged if Kanga would give him some monetary help. Kanga, who had a certain amount given to him by his mother to pay his school fees, gave the accused Rs. 100 at first and subsequently another Rs. 100 as a result of another very effective pill, all the while being made to believe that the all-powerful Land Manager would bring his case to a satisfactory settlement.

"A FRIEND OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER."

The other victim Khatre, it appears, had been entirely mesmerized by the accused, and he thoroughly believed this man could give him a big and lucrative job. The accused said he knew the "Controller" very well. As a matter of fact he knew the heads of all the biggest departments of Government. As for Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, he was his very best friend and he used to go to his bungalow every day. Gradually the accused became so familiar with, and indispensable to, Khatre that he used to visit him every evening at his chambers in Santa Cruz and have refreshments to his heart's content and now and again something more substantial than that. In fact every time he came he gave Khatre a new story about his greatness and promised to get him a job in the Dadar Depot on a salary of Rs. 300 to begin with. Khatre really believed that the man, who knew the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the General Manager, Tramway Company, and the best of gentry "Civil, Military and Naval, could certainly work miracles to secure him the very best possible employment. So it was not difficult for the accused to fleece the poor man of the sum of Rs. 300 and other amounts. Some money he falsely said he required to make certain payments on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, the wife of the Municipal Commissioner.

As the accused placed no limitations to his suction for money and his thirst for refreshments the real objective—at least so far as the victim was concerned being as remote as the stars, Khatre quite in desperation personally saw a gentleman by the name of Mr. Rowbottom who, the accused had said, was a very very great friend of his and who had promised to give Khatre a good job. Mr. Rowbottom assured Khatre that he knew no such man as Samuel Wardle, having never seen the fellow in his life.

THE CLIMAX.

Matters now came to a climax and the accused, hauled up before the Court, submitted the following autobiographical statement:—

"I Samuel Wardle State as follows:—My name is Appa Swami. I was born in the city of Madras. My father was a Second Presidency Magistrate and had come into contact with one Mr. Thomas Wardle, I.C.S., a Collector in the Madras Presidency. This gentleman when he left India took me along with him to England with the consent of my parents when I was a boy of thirteen. I was educated in St. Mary Magdalene School and College at Oxford. I took my degree of B.A., from the Oxford University and the C.E., from the Cooper Hill Engineering College. The expenses of my education were first borne by my parents and afterwards by Mr. Wardle. Mr. Wardle had a son named Samuel who was just about my age. Mr. Wardle lost his son while I was in England. He being very fond of me had been treating me as his own son since his son's death. He fondly gave me the name of his son Samuel. In gratitude I also adopted that name. After my return to India I have been serving in various capacities in the Bombay Government, in the Native State, in the Railways and lastly in the Bombay Municipality. Herewith I append a few of my letters and testimonials. I am out of employ since 1893"—and so on and so forth.

The accused denied having cheated the accused or made the misrepresentations complained of.

Mr. Athaide, B.A., LL.B., who appeared with Mr. Wandrekar for the defence, pleaded that the accused's conduct was "mere puff and bluster without any intention to deceive."

His Worship, on the other hand, was convinced "that the accused indulged in a systematic series of little frauds, choosing his victims after psychologically finding out the weak points of each."

In one case the accused was fined Rs. 400, or in default of payment to suffer simple imprisonment for four months. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 200 was ordered to be paid to Mr. Kanga as compensation.

In the other case the fine was Rs. 600 or simple imprisonment for six months. Rs. 380 of the fine, if recovered, was to be paid to Mr. Khatre as compensation.

A number of other cases of cheating, it is said, will soon crop up against the accused, as the police are making diligent enquiries regarding his antecedents.

NAGPUR HEALTH WEEK CONCLUDED.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 8.

The Third Health Week celebration this evening when Lady Dadabhoy distributed the prizes. Sir Frank Sly, Governor, was also present. Dr. Cholkar, President of the Nagpur Municipality summarised the proceedings of the Health Week in a short review. He said 2,250 houses were cleaned by the people voluntarily. 31,000 people attended the exhibition of whom 12,750 were females. The baby show attracted a large number of babies, as many as 303 babies having entered the competition. Twenty-seven prizes were given away to babies. Baby Abhyankar, daughter of Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., won the first prize. Twenty-one prizes were awarded to student competitors in essay writing. There were nine lantern lectures on malaria, tuberculousis plague, infant welfare and so on. Health talks and ordinary lectures were also arranged and were well attended. The response of the public, particularly the illiterate masses, was a special feature of the various functions and the educative value of the health week was brought home in an unquestionable manner.

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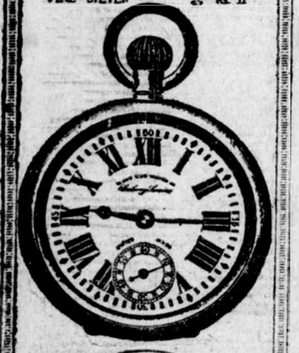

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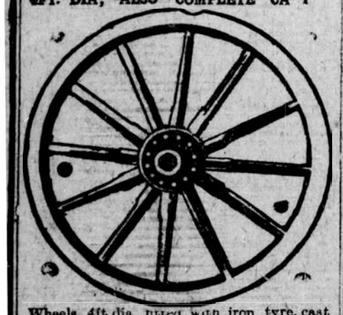

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